The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 96. SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FAMOUS CANVAS STOLEN IN 1876 IS RECOVERED.

Gainsborough's Portrait of Duchess of Devonshire Found in Chicago and Restored.

TRACED FOR MANY YEARS

All London Amazed Quarter of a Century Ago at Burglary of Agnew Galleries.

PICTURE WORTH $55,000.

Taken to Be Used in Obtaining Freedom for Member of Gang of Forgers Then Held for Reward.

OWNERS NOT TO PROSECUTE.

After being carried through England, America, and the Continent of Europe for twenty-five years, taken back and forth in a false-bottom trunk between warehouses and safe deposit vaults in a dozen cities, the famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, stolen in London in 1876, has been found in Chicago.

The great painting had been cut from the frame and stolen to be used as a weapon to secure the release of one of a band of English forgers, and its whereabouts was revealed by a convict on his deathbed.

With almost as much mystery as attended the theft, the picture, unmarred, was delivered at the Auditorium Hotel a week ago last Wednesday to C. Moreland Agnew of the firm of Agnew Bros., art dealers in London. Today the steamer Etruria will land Mr. Agnew at Southampton and the famous portrait will again take its place in the art galleries.

Hunt Lasts Many Years.

The finding of this portrait after a small fortune had been spent in the search for it marks the end of a chain of clews which William A. Pinkerton and his agents have been following for fifteen years. Through this long hunt, started by the confession of a dying convict in Auburn Prison, is woven a strange story of romance and cunning. More than once a small wooden trunk has been stored in a warehouse on the South Side, its appearance never betraying the fortune and mystery which it carried. It was from a box in this trunk, concealed by a false bottom, that the picture was taken, the canvas having lain all the years in its covering of cotton batting, oilcloth, and hermetical seal.

The search was not prosecuted actively till after the death of the convict, in accordance with his request that nothing be done while he lived. He served his sentence and died in a New York hospital.

In securing trace of the picture Mr. Pinkerton was assisted by a well-known American who has been interested in sporting matters in every section of the globe. It was he who traced the man who controlled the shifting of the trunk. A reward has been paid by the Agnews to this man, and by him this money will be turned over, by agreement, to the band who aided in the theft. The identity of these men the public never is to know. At least so Mr. Pinkerton asserts.

No clew as to the man's identity was left when the portrait was delivered at the Auditorium Hotel. Mr. Agnew had been told to come to this city. He gave the reward money to the detectives, with the understanding that when the picture had been returned and found to be genuine this sum should be paid to the horseman and by him turned over to the man who had opened the trunk and brought the portrait to light for the first time in fifteen years.

"I believe here is a parcel for you," was the sole comment that followed the knock on Mr. Agnew's door one week ago on Wednesday. The parcel contained the much-desired portrait.

"That's the whole story of the return of this art treasure," said Mr. Pinkerton last night.

Stolen from the Agnews.

The story of the search which has thus been brought to a successful end is intricate. When all England was startled by the theft of the Gainsborough masterpiece it was the property of the Agnews, dealers in art, at 39 Bond street, London. They had just purchased the picture at an auction sale of Christie & Manson. It was a portrait of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, known better as the "Electioneering Duchess." She was the daughter of John, Earl of Spencer, was married to William, the fifth Duke of Devonshire, on June 6, 1774, and died on March 30, 1806. She had won the name of the "Electioneering Duchess" because of her active efforts to aid her husband in his political career. It was said of her that frequently in order to gain votes she had distributed kisses among the auditors at public rallies.

The Agnews had been forced to bid 10,500 guineas to secure the picture at auction, a representative of the Duke of Devonshire offering 10,400 guineas in the effort to keep the portrait in the family. He had been commissioned to bid even higher, but through a misunderstanding he quit at this figure and the art dealers secured the coveted prize. The portrait was placed on exhibition in the firm's gallery. London was in a sensation over the picture and thousands thronged the gallery daily to view the face of the woman who in her day had been called the most beautiful woman in England.

Mystery in the Theft.

A noted artist was commissioned to engrave the picture, and subscriptions were opened, 25 guineas a copy being asked for the first proofs. Twelve thousand guineas had been subscribed and thousands were still going daily to view this portrait when on the night of May 15, 1876, thieves entered the gallery, the canvas was cut from the frame, and the men made their escape without attracting attention.

Watchmen on duty in the gallery at the time had heard no noise, the janitor who resided on the premises had not been disturbed, the doors of the gallery were found bolted and locked, nothing else had been

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

LOCAL.

Famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, stolen in London in 1876, recovered in this city from a member of the gang who stole it. Picture valued at $50,000.

Eddie McNichols, indicted for jury bribing, escaped while on way from bridewell to the Criminal Court. Antonio Denemark, who had charge of him, suspended.

Inspector Max Heidelmeier arraigned before Justice Everett to answer to the charges of Mrs. Lingenheld. Five witnesses told how he struck the complainant.

Mrs. Annie Palmieri of 1552 West Congress street died immediately after being struck in the temple by a boy. Death due to the blow or heart disease.

Burglars robbed the flat of Thomas H. Devereaux in the Plaza apartment building. Two women so frightened they dared not give alarm.

Silver service for the battleship Illinois completed and accepted by the Committee on Presentation. It consists of ten pieces and cost $6,000.

Realty board, Judges, and others preparing to make active fight against the bill permitting a $5,000,000 tax to be levied by the Sanitary District.

Officers of the company supplying pictures for slot machines indicted for sending objectionable photographs through the mails.

Children's Home and Aid society planning to improve the condition of the boys employed in the district messenger service.

Over 150,000 signatures obtained to the protest against legislation affecting schools now under consideration at Springfield.

Captors of Jennie Johnson held to the Criminal Court. Young woman told how she was made a prisoner by Mrs. Lyons.

Sixteen police Lieutenants will lose their rank as a result of failure to pass the civil service examination.

County board will investigate charges of cruelty to patients at the County Hospital.

Michigan University defeated Chicago University in their annual debate.

FOREIGN.

Yokohama advices said Japan had addressed second remonstrance to Russia concerning its Manchurian policy which is said to amount to an ultimatum. Official publication of the Czar disclaimed intention to acquire Manchuria, which is further emphasized in note to the United States.

Baron von Egloffstein the Kaiser's Court Marshal, retired in disgrace because the Emperor attributed to him the distorted publication of several of the latter's public utterances.

Hymn book in which Polish independence is advocated suppressed by Germany.

Entire district north of Manila cleared of rebels and communication opened.

WASHINGTON.

At the request of Congressman Mann the Chicago Postoffice was granted $1,500 for the pay of extra clerks needed in handling outgoing mails.

Promotion of Colonel Smith to Brigadier General causing gossip about his court-martial while a Captain at Fort Clark.

Thirteen-inch gun on the Kearsage, which was recently injured by a shell explosion, will have to be replaced.

Illinois is to get twenty-five commissions in the army list authorized by the law recently passed.

Admiral Farquhar to be made chairman of the Lighthouse board on May 1.

NEW YORK.

Philadelphia merchant with an artificial arm caused much embarrassment on his arrival from Europe by the immigration authorities, who required assurances he would not become a public charge.

Count Robert de Pomereu of Paris attempting to show he did not marry a New York woman in 1892.

John Claflin of H. B. Claflin & Co. planning a system of retail dry goods stores.

Bill introduced in the Legislature to establish State home for inebriates.

DOMESTIC.

Solomon Holema and Sam Frye, Choctaw Indians, placed on trial at Paris, Tex., for the murder of three alleged witches. Emotional insanity is the defense.

Booker T. Washington and others told how to solve the lynching problem. Think evil may be checked by inculcating more respect for the law.

General Corbin opposed Funston's promotion to Brigadier General. Told Congressman Long he was merely a boss scout.

General Cassius M. Clay with a rifle prevented Deputy Sheriffs levying on furniture in his house at Whitehall, Ky.

Mysterious assailant attempted to blind Miss Lillian Hawkins of Ashtabula, O., by throwing acid in her face.

Teachers' mandamus case against the State equalizers submitted to Judge Thompson at Springfield.

POLITICAL.

Controller Kerfoot announced that he would give up his office on May 1 because his health forbids his longer continuance in the place.

Sheriff Magerstadt took a hand in the apportionment fight at Springfield. A compromise may be reached.

Wisconsin Senate defeated proposed constitutional amendment permitting use of voting machines.

Election board will complete the count for Mayor and Aldermen today.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

John W. Gates will resign office of chairman of the American Steel and Wire company and take long trip abroad. Predicted new steel combination will make profit of $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 a year.

Transcontinental railway system, including the Harriman and Hill lines, the Burlington and Erie roads, contemplated for the purpose of reducing transfer charges at various points.

Rains in Missouri and Kansas yesterday helped the position of George H. Phillips in his corn market campaign; curb price advanced a cent.

Southern, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Monon, and Cincinnati Southern reported amalgamated by J. Pierpont Morgar.

English syndicate bought Petty's Island, where a big shipyard will be erected near the Cramps' plant.

SPORTING.

E. C. Griffith of Rhode Island won the Grand American Handicap in the shoot off of the ties at Interstate Park, L. I.

Princeton easily defeated Philadelphia National league team by the score of 7 to 2.

Wax Taper of the Schorr string bid up $500 above his selling price at Memphis.

Philip J. Dwyer sold his racing stable to Trainer Matt Allen for $40,000.

THOUSANDS SIGN SCHOOLS' APPEAL

Ranks of Those Fighting the Pending Educational Bills Now Number Over 150,000.

GET HEARING TUESDAY.

Vigilance Committee Believes State Legislators Will Heed the Protest and Kill Measures.

JESUIT COLLEGE AFFECTED.

Over 150,000 signatures have been obtained to a protest against the adoption of a number of bills now before the State Legislature which affect the educational system. The Federation of German Catholic Societies originated the movement for defeating the proposed legislation, and the formal protest will be presented before the Judiciary committee of the Senate and the Committees on Education of both Houses of the General Assembly on next Tuesday by Theodore B. Thiele, chairman of the Vigilance committee of the federation.

Not since 1892, when the Edwards bill aroused the antagonism of Catholics and Lutherans and caused a bitter fight against its adoption, has there been such an awakening of sentiment in the churches which maintain parochial schools and other private educational institutions. In nearly every Catholic church in Illinois the pastors took occasion last Sunday to direct the attention of their parishioners to the several bills before the Legislature and to request them to sign the blank protests before leaving church.

Thinks Fight Will Succeed.

The protest was taken to Springfield on Thursday by Mr. Thiele, but owing to the unfavorable conditions caused by the apportionment fight he withheld its presentation. He returned to Chicago yesterday with the belief that the members of the Legislature were disposed to be fair, and that the protest would be effectual in killing most of the objectionable bills.

"I hope that the members of the Legislature will appreciate the justice of our protest," said Mr. Thiele. "I found the sentiment generally against the bills we object to, but if the bills are adopted we will begin a fight in earnest and never quit until we have gained our point. Most of the bills are socialistic in their tendencies, and each one of them would increase the burden of the taxpayers unnecessarily, without benefiting the majority of the citizens."

What Objectionable Bills Are.

The bills against which the protest is directed are those which provide for furnishing free text books; for free conveyance of children to and from the schools in school districts covering an area of more than four square miles; for the establishment of kindergarten and manual training courses; for the extension of the high school system; for school libraries, for an educational commission which shall have authority to regulate the granting of degrees and literary honors in all educational institutions of the State, and for a reduction of the membership of Boards of Education to nine in cities of over 100,000 population.

Practically every Roman Catholic society in the State, and a great number of Lutheran societies, are identified with the protest against these bills. Allied with the Federation of German Catholic Societies in the movement are the German branches of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Knights of America, the Catholic union, the Catholic Guards of America, and the numerous societies of young men connected with each parish.

Jesuit College Is Interested.

"An example of the institutions which would be affected by this bill is the Jesuit College in this city," said Mr. Thiele. "This college has a high standard, yet it would not be permitted to grant its graduates literary honors under the provisions of the bill. The measure also provides that no university or college shall grant degrees unless it has an endowment fund of not less than $100,000. There are many institutions of learning, particularly those established under the auspices of religious denominations, which have no productive endowment, but which are, notwithstanding, of a high order."

BLOW STRUCK AT MEETING OF NORTH SIDE MERCHANTS.

A. J. Sidder Calls William Friedman a Traitor to Lighting Plant Cause and the Latter Swings His Fist.

North avenue business-men met last night to discuss the proposed independent electric lighting plant. Sparks flew, even though the plant is at present in the category of possibilities. A. J. Sidder, in a vehement speech, rubbed the insulation off of William Friedman's dignity, and Friedman retaliated by shocking Sidder with a fistic short circuit.

Sidder has been the leading spirit in a plan that has been opposed by Friedman, who is President of the North Avenue Business-Men's association. When the meeting was called to order in Yondorf's Hall last evening, it soon became apparent that the two men would have a clash. Sidder accused Friedman of being a traitor and of working in the interests of the Chicago Edison company.

"Who's a traitor? Who's a spy?" demanded Friedman, advancing towards Sidder.

"You are" retorted Sidder, pointing his finger in Friedman's face.

Before the others could interfere Friedman's fist shot out and struck Sidder in the face. Then the crowd closed in and the men were separated.

Sidder, who conducts a department store at 426 Larrabee street, lives at 869 Hamilton court. Friedman, who is manager for Stern & Co., North avenue and Larrabee street, lives at 172 Eugenie street. When seen at his residence later in the evening, Friedman said:

"Yes. I struck Sidder because I could not endure being called a traitor. I am sorry that the row came up."

At 2:15 a. m. Sidder had not returned to his residence.

The meeting of the business-men terminated after it had been decided to send a committee to Springfield in the interest of pending bills.

MAX SHOWS HIS BIG FIST.

TELLS COURT IT PROVES HE DID NOT STRIKE WOMAN.

Inspector Heidelmeier Declares That Had He Applied His Knuckles to Mrs. Lingenheld "Her Whole Head Would Have "Flew Off," and Consequently, as the Woman Retains Her Cranium, He Must Be Innocent—Arrested on His "University."

Standing erect on the witness stand in Justice Everett's courtroom, with arms gesticulating, Inspector Max Heidelmeier in strident tones denied yesterday that he was guilty of the charges preferred against him by Mrs. Lena Lingenheld.

"Look at that fist," he shouted, as he exhibited a ponderous hand to the Justice. "If I had hit her with that her whole head would have flew off."

"This is your work," he declared later, pointing a finger at Attorney Edward Langworthy, who was conducting the prosecution. "For twenty-seven years I have been a policeman, and I want to tell this noble court that an unjustice was done me when on my twenty-seventh university I was arrested."

Although attempts were made to check the Inspector's oratory, Justice Everett announced that owing to the charges before the Civil Service commission, contingent upon the outcome of the trial, a full explanation of the incidents of the night could be given. Denial of all the charges was made, and after several arguments with the attorney for the plaintiff the Inspector left the stand apparently much relieved.

Chief Kipley Present.

Chief Kipley was present during the hearing of the witnesses for Heidelmeier, while two stenographers took notes of the proceedings, a copy of which will be used in the forecasted trial of the Inspector by the Civil Service commission. The Inspector was represented by Attorney James Todd, who also will appear before the commissioners.

The five witnesses called for the plaintiff told of the apparently intoxicated condition of Heidelmeier, and of the blow struck Mrs. Lingenheld. Mrs. Lingenheld told of hastening to the scene of the trouble when told that her son was being injured.

"That man," she said, pointing to Inspector Heidelmeier," was striking him in the face repeatedly. I screamed 'My son, my son!' and threw my arms about my boy. Still striking at him, he pushed us both to the door of the dressing-room. I was struck by him, and for a few moments did not know what was happening. I asked him if he thought that was right to hit me, but he did not answer. He struck me with his closed first while my arms were around my son, trying to protect him, and he was the only one who hit me."

Says He Struck Woman.

John W. Reuter, a Lincoln Park policeman, told of walking in the hall behind Heidelmeier.

"When the trouble started he rushed into it, striking right and left," he said. "He deliberately struck over a man's shoulder and hit the woman in the face. He was under the influence of liquor. I did not see the boy attempt to strike him."

John Forest, 149 Locust street, a bookkeeper, testified that he saw the Inspector striking young Lingenheld and believed him to be somewhat intoxicated.

John Lingenheld, the 17-year-old son of the plaintiff and the cause of the brawl, declared that the Inspector seized him by the collar and struck him about the head. In answer to a query from Mr. Todd he said that he had once been a prize fighter, but had "resigned."

"While my mother was holding me about the arms," he said, "Heidelmeier struck her on the left side of her face and almost knocked her down. He did not order my arrest."

Several members of the North Side Waiters' club, which gave the dance, told of the disorderly conduct and objectionable language of the boy, and asserted that the Inspector had not struck either mother or son, and merely was attempting to quell the trouble.

Alderman Minwegen testified to being in the company of Heidelmeier during the evening and declared that he was not intoxicated. Several of the witnesses believed that the woman had been struck by her son's head as he was attempting to pull away.

The case was continued till this morning for argument.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:
Rain and colder Saturday, possibly mixed with snow flurries, high northwest winds, fair Sunday.
Sun rises at 5:35; sets at 6:30.
Moon rises at 9:18 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

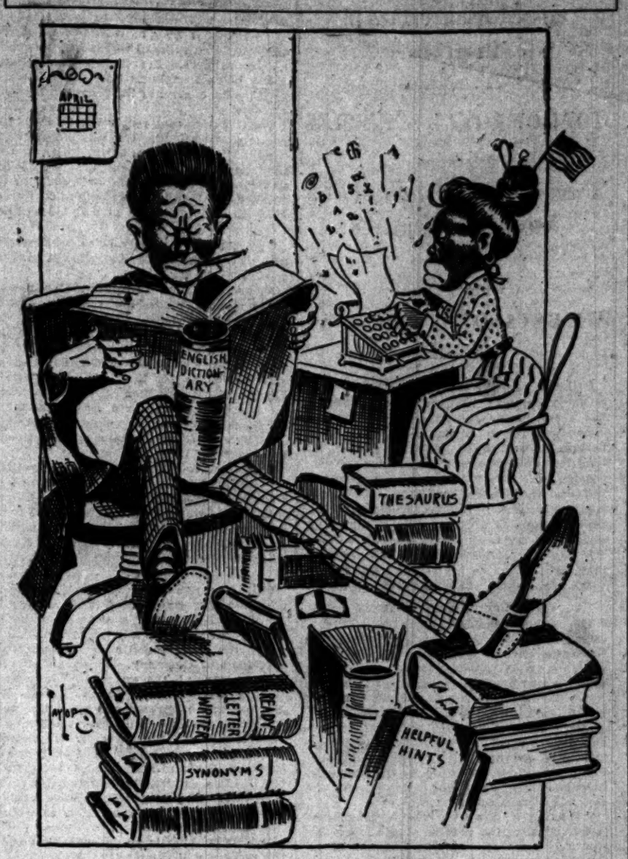
Pages.
1 Gainsborough Picture Recovered.
Fight on School Bills Spreads.
Heidelmeier Case in Court.
Woman Falls Dead After Blow.
General Clay in a Fight.
Japan Renews Protest to Czar.
2 Feels the Kaiser's Anger.
Witch Killers on Trial in Texas.
3 Test Sweeps Out Lieutenants.
Michigan Orators Defeat Chicago.
Bad Picture Men Indicted.
Girl a Captive in Chicago.
Women Quake as Men Rob.
"Eddie" McNichols Eludes Captor.
4 General News of New York.
Drainage Power Plan Opposed.
5 Kerfoot to Retire on May 1.
Results of Official Count.
Siege on Mrs. Wallace Raised.
Hanberg Plans Hospital Inquiry.
6 Rhode Island Wins Big Shoot.
Princeton Beats Phillies.
Cella Retaliates on Schorr.
7 Chance Yet for Apportionment.
9 More Help in Chicago Postoffice.
Remedies for Lynching Evil.
City "Gold Mine" "Salted."
John W. Gates to Retire.
11 Dun and Bradstreet on Trade.
Weather Aids the "Corn King?"
13 Erie the Basis of a Railway System.

Pages.
10 Literature.
11 Commercial.
12 Editorial.
16 Fontenoy.
16 Amusements.
16 Short Story.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Lahn	
CHERBOURG		Deutschland.
GENOA	Aller	
LIVERPOOL	Irishman	
LIVERPOOL	New England	
LONDON		Evangeline.
MOVILLE		Astoria.
NEW YORK	Pretoria	
SAN FRANCO.	Arequipa	Kilpatrick.

AGUINALDO "BRUSHING UP HIS ENGLISH."



"Our newest citizen" has trouble evolving an "American" address to his people.

BOY STRIKES, WOMAN DIES

MRS. ANNIE PALMIERI FALLS WHILE FIGHTING FOR SON.

Attacks 15-Year-Old Hart McKay, Who Was Struggling with Her Child in Front of House at 1552 West Congress Street—Lad, Fearing Severe Punishment, Delivers Blow on Temple—Doctor in Doubt Whether Heart Disease or Concussion Was Fatal.

Mrs. Annie Palmieri dropped to the sidewalk and died in front of her residence, 1552 West Congress street, yesterday afternoon, after being struck on the temple by 15-year-old Hart McKay, 1578 Lexington street, with whom she had been struggling. McKay a few moments before had become embroiled in a quarrel with a 12-year-old son of Mrs. Palmieri, and the woman rushed into the street to protect her son. Whether her death was due to the concussion or to an attack of heart disease will be determined at the inquest to be held today. The dead woman's husband believes death was due to the blow, as he says his wife did not suffer from heart trouble.

McKay, who did not realize that the woman was dead, made no attempt to escape, and remained for several minutes in the crowd which had gathered about the body. He then walked away to perform an errand he was on at the time. He was arrested a short time afterwards by Lieutenant Conroy and Policeman Fuller of the Warren Avenue Station, on his return to the paint shop at Lexington street and Kedzie avenue, where he is employed.

McKay's Story of the Fight.

According to McKay's statement he was acting as peacemaker in a quarrel which had arisen over a game of marbles which three or four boys were playing in front of the Palmieri home. His statement to the police was that he was on his way to a flat building in course of construction at Lawndale avenue and Harrison street to get two empty paint pails, and when passing the Palmieri home he saw two boys fighting. The larger one of the two was beating an opponent much smaller than himself. McKay at once interfered, and in the resulting struggle he struck the larger boy, who was Mrs. Palmieri's son. Her younger son rushed to the door calling for his mother, saying a big boy was beating his brother.

In an instant Mrs. Palmieri had run out and attacked McKay, striking him and upbraiding him. She was a large, robust woman, and McKay declares he tried to get away, but was prevented by her seizing him around the neck and striking him. She backed him up against the wall of the house and, he says, attempted to bite him. One of the other boys at the same time hurled a brick at him, which struck and cut his hand. Fearing he would be severely punished, he struck Mrs. Palmieri on the temple. She sank immediately to the walk. Eye-witnesses declare she made an effort to rise, but sank back again.

Doctor Suspects Heart Disease.

It was not believed at first she was dead, all of the crowd which assembled being of the opinion that she had fainted. She was picked up after a few moments and carried into her home and physicians were summoned. Dr. B. Hayes, Jackson buolevard and Sacramento avenue, was the first to arrive, and he immediately pronounced the woman dead. He was unable to say whether death was due to the blow or an attack of heart failure induced by the excitement attending her struggle with McKay. He was inclined to the latter belief, and this is the theory of the police.

Mr. Palmieri, who is an illustrator and cartoonist, arrived a few minutes later, and was overcome.

According to the other boys, young McKay was the aggressor in the trouble. He is an apprentice in the paint shop of a man named Conley, and he is generally given a good name.

DR. C. F. BRADLEY RESIGNS.

Garrett Biblical Institute Professor, Now in France, Gives Up New Testament Chair.

The resignation of Dr. Charles F. Bradley, Professor of New Testament Exegesis, has been given to the trustees of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Dr. Bradley is now in France, having been granted a year's leave of absence. It is thought that Dr. D. A. Hayes, a professor of the Greek languages in the University of the Pacific, San José, Cal., will be called.

GEN. CLAY IN A FIGHT.

OLD KENTUCKY HERO BATTLES WITH SHERIFF'S POSSE.

Drives His Daughter from the House with a Loaded Revolver and When Officers of the Law Attempt to Recover Her Goods by Due Process of Law He Opens Fire and Drives Them Away—Believed to Be Insane Over His Recent Troubles.

Richmond, Ky., April 5.—[Special.]—General Cassius M. Clay and a posse led by Deputy Sheriff R. W. Colyer had a pitched battle this morning at Whitehall, the home of the General, eight miles north of this city.

It is reported that General Clay, who is 91 years old, was wounded during the attack. It is also reported that his mind has given way, the fact that last Sunday he drove his daughter from the house with a loaded revolver lending belief to the report.

Today's encounter was the result of an effort on the part of the officers of the law to seize some household goods belonging to Mrs. Mary B. Clay, the General's daughter, which he refused to surrender.

Some time ago General Clay invited his daughter, Mrs. Mary B. Clay, and her son, Attorney Green Clay, late of Cincinnati, to make their home with him. The offer was accepted, and Whitehall put on a cheerful aspect.

Drives Daughter from Home.

Everything went smoothly until last Sunday, when the General's daughter, who had driven into the city to see relatives, returned with a number of young girl friends.

General Clay, in the presence of the visitors, appeared at the door of the mansion with a loaded revolver and ordered his daughter off the premises. She returned to her sister's house here, and her son, Attorney Green Clay, went out to see what had come over his warlike grandsire. He, too, met a hostile reception, and had to take refuge behind a tree in the yard to escape the bullets of the General.

Seeing it was useless to try to pacify his grandfather, Green Clay secured a writ of delivery for the goods and, armed with this document and accompanied by Officers Joe Terrell and Frank Kennedy and Deputy Sheriff R. W. Colyer, went to Whitehall this morning.

The General met the officers and ordered them from the premises. When they endeavored to reason with him he opened fire. Deputy Sheriff Colyer jumped behind a nearby tree and thus saved his life.

After emptying his pistol General Clay produced a repeating rifle and reopened the engagement. It was then the officers opened fire on him, and for several minutes the fusillading was general.

One of General Clay's employés who endeavored to participate in the fight was captured, disarmed, and sent handcuffed to the house as a messenger of peace. The old General, seeing his assistant handcuffed, accused him of surrendering and tried to kill him. The employé saved his life by flight.

Clay Reported Wounded.

It is needless to say the officers returned to this city without the household goods, leaving Clay in undisputed sway of his fortress. It is the belief of Mr. Colyer that General Clay was slightly wounded in the fight, but as nobody has been able to communicate with him since the suspicion cannot be confirmed.

Brutus J. Clay, son of General Clay, was here this afternoon and directed the officers to hold the writ in abeyance until he can get some friend of the General to ascertain the situation and see if the goods cannot be peacefully released. If this fails a strong posse may be ordered out by Sheriff Colyer to capture Whitehall and disarm its warlike owner.

CHILDREN CARRIED FROM FIRE.

Little Daughters of John Henderson Have Narrow Escape from Death at 3236 Lake Park Avenue.

Marguerite, 9 years old, and Claude, 7 years old, children of John Henderson, narrowly escaped death in a fire at 3236 Lake Park avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. The children were in one of the upper rooms when the fire broke out, and were carried down-stairs by Pipeman Frank Faulkner of Engine Company 19 and Police Telephone Operator Frank McMahon of the Stanton Avenue Station. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace. The Henderson family had just moved into the house, Mrs. Henderson not having arrived to place the furniture in order. The damage amounted to $1,500.

JAPAN RENEWS PROTEST TO CZAR.

Yokohama Dispatches Say a Peremptory Demand Has Been Sent to Russia.

TIME LIMIT IS FIXED.

Remonstrance Made After Conference with the Heads of Both Army and Navy.

RUSSIAN NOTE TO POWERS.

Negotiations with China Over the Province of Manchuria Are Explained at Length.

WAITING ON FUTURE EVENTS.

LONDON, April 6.—"Russia's reply concerning Manchuria being unsatisfactory, the Japanese government has decided," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing Thursday, "after a conference with the heads of the army and navy, and with the Departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs, to address a second and more peremptory remonstrance, demanding a reply within a stated period. This remonstrance, communicated through the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, almost amounts to an ultimatum."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—The Russian government has at last broken silence as to its attitude toward China, especially with reference to the occupation of Manchuria. The powers are informed that the much-talked-of Manchurian treaty was drawn up for the sole purpose of restoring that province to China. It is then asserted that so many false reports were circulated that China was unable to accept it. In consequence Russia is compelled to "quietly await the further course of events."

Russia's position, outlined in the foregoing, is printed in the Official Messenger today, by authority of Count Lamsdorf, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It contains a detailed review of the negotiations conducted by the allied powers with the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Tien Tsin and Pekin, and of the negotiations that led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions, which consisted of twelve points, but which are not yet concluded.

Why Russia Is Interested.

The official statement then continues:

"While anticipating an early settlement of the questions affecting the mutual relations between all the powers and China, the Russian government on its part considered it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a permanent order of things in the Chinese territories along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possessions extend for a distance of 8,000 versts [5,300 miles].

"To this end provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were agreed upon first between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese Governors of three Manchurian provinces.

"With reference to the institution of a local civil administration subsequently, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Russian government drew up the draft of a special agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year.

False Reports Circulated.

"Unfortunately, with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumors were circulated in the foreign press regarding the purpose and intentions of the Russian government. Falsified texts of a treaty, establishing a protectorate over Manchuria, were quoted, and erroneous reports were designedly spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China.

"As a matter of fact, this agreement was to serve as a basis for the restoration to China, as contemplated by the Russian government, of the Province of Manchuria, which, in consequence of the alarming events of the last year, was occupied by Russian troops.

"In order that the requisite military measures might be taken, it was imperative that the question should be settled one way or the other. It was impossible to lay down forthwith, by means of a mutual agreement, the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria.

Powers Block the Treaty.

"According to the news received, serious hindrances were placed in the way of the conclusion of such an agreement, and, in consequence, its acceptance by China, which was indispensable for the gradual evacuation of the province, proved to be impossible.

"As regards the eventual restoration of the province to China, it is manifest that such intention can only be carried out when the normal situation is completely restored to the empire, and the central government established at the capital independent and strong enough to guarantee Russia against a recurrence of the events of last year."

Waits Further Events.

The Russian government concludes the statement respecting the Manchurian agreement in these words:

"While the Russian government maintains its present organization in Manchuria, to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political program, it will quietly await the further course of events."

Russian Note to America.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The United States government has received a communication from the government of Russia of unusual importance, bearing on conditions in China, and particularly those relating to Manchuria. The document is of such a character as to have produced a favorable impression, and at the State department it is looked upon as the most salutary development that has occurred for many months in the problems of the East.

As to the exact terms of the communica-

tion there is no official statement thus far, although later it doubtless will be communicated to the public. Secretary Hay received it from the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, last night, and took speedy steps to lay it before the President.

While there is an entire absence of authoritative information, yet it is understood that Russia now takes occasion to give positive assurance of the disinterested sentiments which have animated her throughout the consideration of Chinese questions. As to Manchuria, it is made clear that Russia's course never has varied in the purpose to leave that province an integral part of China and to retire the Russian troops as rapidly as safety would permit.

May Avert Manchurian Crisis.

The extent of the assurances can be best judged by the impression made in the highest official quarters here that the threatened crisis over Manchuria has been completely averted.

The Russian communication is the more significant, coming at a moment when the press advices from Europe asserted that Russia was collecting an army of 300,000 men for the purpose of holding Manchuria, without reference to the desire of the other powers.

To the officials in Washington one of the most gratifying features of Russia's action is that it is responsive to Secretary Hay's note of March 1 last.

New Fiscal Policy for China.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

PEKIN, April 5.—According to the complete program submitted to the Ministers by Sir Robert Hart proposes as security for the payment of the indemnities, first, the salt tax, or salt gabelle, which is capable of producing from fifteen to twenty million taels annually; secondly, the customs duties paid by Chinese junks, which ranges from three to five million taels annually; thirdly, if needed, the Pekin octroi, which brings in 500,000 taels annually, fourthly, the Manchu stipends, which yield three millions a year; and, fifthly, the abolishing of grain tributes by substituting payments by check or in cash, which would bring in two millions additional. Sir Robert Hart also suggests the gradual abolition of the likin and favors an increase in the tariff of from 5 to 10 per cent.

The other proposition made by Sir Robert Hart that China pay the indemnity by annual installments through each country accepting Chinese government bonds in proportion to the indebtedness of China to each power is opposed by several of the powers.

Tax Is Not Exorbitant.

According to Sir Robert Hart's statement as to the Chinese present rate of taxation, including the cost of collection and extortion, each Chinaman is only taxed about 35 cents gold per annum, or about one-seventh of the Japanese per capita taxation. Hence, China is abundantly able to pay the full indemnities.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have received a telegram from the court requiring copies of previous treaties between Russia and China and the report of the peace conference at The Hague be sent to Singan Fu at once. These documents were formerly deposited in the Tsung-Li-Yamen, but the archives have been either destroyed or removed by the different legations, and China must now apply to Russia to secure these documents.

Hostility in Shansi Province.

It is reported here on the authority of natives arriving from Shansi that Yu-Hsian, the former Governor of that province, who was some time ago reported to have been beheaded, was not executed, as the Foreign Ministers were led to believe.

The people of the province are intensely hostile to all foreigners. They continue to applaud Yu-Hsian for the part he took in the massacre of missionaries, and they regard themselves as unvanquished. So far as known no Protestant missionaries are left in the province.

The present attitude of the people and officials renders the province insecure for foreigners.

Another Campaign Necessary.

It is regarded that an expedition of foreign troops will furnish the only relief for the existing troubles there, but thus far, owing to the peace negotiations, such an expedition has been deemed inadvisable. Preparations, however, are being made for an expedition in the event of China again proving recalcitrant.

MORE FILIPINOS GIVE UP.

Entire District North of Manila Cleared of Rebels and Communication Is Now Open.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The Navy department this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey at Cavite:

"Goodrell, at Olongapo, on the 4th, concluded surrender of insurgents in country from Iba to Morong."

The territory referred to in Admiral Remey's cablegram is a stretch of land fifty miles long from Morong, just below Subig Bay, to Iba, a point nearly forty miles up the coast, in Zambales Province, a portion of country which has caused no end of trouble to the American forces.

General Greely said today that the signal corps had had at least a dozen sharp fights in this vicinity while endeavoring to maintain open telegraphic communication with Manila. The insurgents finally became so aggressive that General Greely decided to have a cable laid from Olongapo, in Subig Bay, to connect with Manila on account of the difficulty in maintaining telegraphic communication overland. The laying of the cable is now in progress.

Aguinaldo Uses a Dictionary.

MANILA, April 5, 7:05 p. m.—Aguinaldo, composing his manifesto to the Filipino people, spends hours consulting a dictionary. The manifesto is not yet finished.

Promising gold discoveries are reported from the Island of Masbate (close to the southern extremity of Luzon).

The collier Brutus has arrived here from Guam and reports that the Filipino prisoners there are in excellent health.

The investigation into the commissary scandals is progressing, and these civilians implicated therein will soon be tried.

SULTAN COOL IN DANGER.

Details of Last Monday's Panic at the Constantinople Palace During the Earthquake.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, April 6, 3 a. m.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Telegraph, under date of April 1, gives the details of the earthquake which occurred on March 31. He says it was the first day of the Kourban Bairam, when the Sultan proceeds to the Palace of Dolma Bagche to receive in the huge hall the homage of all the Turkish officials in the presence of the foreign diplomats.

The Visiers had just made their obeisance when the building began to tremble. The great chandelier of cut glass, the largest in the world, which depends from the center of the dome, began to swing violently.

The Sultan rose to his feet, but despite the entreaties of Said Pasha, President of the Council, refused to move, and insisted upon continuing the ceremony. Directly the movement had ceased, his Majesty summoned the band, which had fled, and ordered its priests to thank God.

The earthquake was over in fifteen seconds. The Sultan acted splendidly throughout the excitement, unlike the foreigners in the diplomatic gallery, a majority of whom, with the exception of the English and Americans, fled immediately.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c

FEELS FORCE OF KAISER'S ANGER.

Imperial Court Marshal Dismissed from Palace in Disgrace.

TOLD OF ROYAL SPEECHES

Accused of Giving Out Distorted Versions of Emperor's Talk.

WILL STAND FOR REICHSTAG

BERLIN, April 5.—Baron von Egloffstein, hitherto Emperor William's Court Marshal, has resigned his position and will be succeeded by Baron Trotha, the Court Chamberlain. The former has been granted a long leave of absence, during which the succession will occur. He retires in disgrace, because the Kaiser attributes to him the communication to the press of several recent versions of his Majesty's public utterances that are said to have been distorted.

Baron von Egloffstein, who is a wealthy man, will repair to his father's estate, and will become a candidate for the Reichstag.

New School Regulations.

The public schools of the Province of Saxony, Prussia, have been acquainted by the authorities of Magdeburg, capital of the province, with a new code of regulations, under which hereafter a pupil must learn by heart 291 Biblical verses and 193 verses of hymns in addition to the catechism.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting upon the order, says: "This is the first important step presumably in carrying out the Emperor's recent warning regarding the demoralisation of the youth of the country and the lack of religious training.

"We take it, however, to be an illegal proposal, because the present public school law minutely provides for the amount of religious instruction to be imparted, and this decree widely exceeds those limits. Altogether, the new regulation constitutes a serious danger."

Polish Hymn Book Confiscated.

A Polish hymn book in which the reestablishment of Poland and a call to arms for that purpose are openly advocated has just been condemned to confiscation by the District Court at Dortmund. Thousands of copies have been found among the Poles in the industrial districts of West Prussia.

ENGLISH VIEW OF YACHT RACE.

London Field Says British Sportsmen Long Ago Admitted America Was Too Many for Them.

LONDON, April 6.—The Field, commenting upon the forthcoming races for the America Cup, says:

"The average British sportsman long ago arrived at the conclusion that our American cousins are one too many for us at the yacht game, and most yachtsmen refuse to accept the hardy annuals offered as apologies for successive defeats."

It then proceeds to point out that Shamrock I. was an untried boat, and that her designer, Mr. Fife, had had no experience of the American system of measurement, and her builders, Messrs. Thorneycroft, no experience of yacht-building.

"The chances of Shamrock II.," it says, "are better, since Mr. Watson has had considerable designing experience, but the builders, the Dennys, are absolutely inexperienced in yacht building."

KEEPS BUTTER FROM SPOILING.

Danish Dairyman Discovers a New Preservative Adapted to All Perishable Products.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—[Correspondence.]—A Danish buttermaker has discovered a new preservative which excels everything in that line heretofore known. By means of this preparation it is possible to preserve butter, meats, and all kinds of perishable merchandise. Experiments show that butter, for instance, can be preserved melted and cooled off again without losing any of its freshness. It can also be placed among goods that are decomposing or contain rank odors without being affected. The preparation is not injurious from a sanitary point of view and will, it is believed, create a revolution in the shipping of perishable merchandise.

CAPTURE A BROKEN BOER GUN.

British Find an Abandoned Pompom Near Vryheid — Kitchener Sends a Report.

LONDON, April 6.—Lord Kitchener, reporting to the war office the finding of an abandoned and destroyed pompom near Vryheid, says: "This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in the southeastern district."

JOHANNESBURG, April 5.—Lord Kitchener has personally presented the Red Cross medal to Mme. Ferriers, head of the French ambulance detachment, for her services to the British wounded.

ACID THROWN INTO A GIRL'S FACE BY MYSTERIOUS FOE.

For Fifth Time in Four Months Miss Lillian Hawkins of Ashtabula, O., Is Attacked by Person Who Would Kill.

Ashtabula, O., April 5.—[Special.]—Murderously assaulted five times in less than four months is the experience of Miss Lillian Hawkins of this city. The latest attempt was made last night, when the young woman was attacked at the home of Will Bliss, 856 Main street. At 8:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Bliss was out, Miss Hawkins answered a ring at the door. As she stepped into the doorway she shaded her eyes with her hand, and to this, it is believed, she owes her life. A shower of carbolic acid, thrown by some one just outside, struck Miss Hawkins. A shot from a revolver followed, the bullet missing the intended victim.

The young woman fainted and physicians and the police were summoned. She was found suffering from severe burns on the forehead, cheeks, hands, and arms, but her eyes were not touched. Tracks of a man's shoes were lost at the sidewalk.

The girl did not see her assailant and cannot give a description of him.

On Dec. 6 last, Miss Hawkins, who is a beautiful young woman, 20 years old, was taken from a sick bed by masked persons, one of whom was a woman in man's clothing. She was bound, gagged, and tied to the bedpost and chloroformed. She was found some hours later unconscious and nearly dead. On Jan. 3, Miss Hawkins ate poisoned apples, which had been smuggled into her possession, and was sick for several days. She has been repeatedly followed, and on two other occasions was attacked, but managed to escape.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN FOREIGN LANDS.

China has finally refused to sign the Manchurian treaty, and the powers are waiting for the next move in the diplomatic tangle.

Russian troops already hold Manchuria. Moreover, Russia is bending every energy to complete the Transsiberian railway through Manchuria to Port Arthur, and the workmen will not only be protected by troops but it may be set down as certain the completed railroad will always be guarded by soldiers. Practically, then, Russia today holds Manchuria and is not likely to give up the control of the province for years to come.

The situation thus resolves itself into three pertinent questions: Will any power or any combination of powers assist China in driving Russia out of Manchuria? Will Japan undertake the task alone or submit to the menace of Russian occupation of Corea? Will Russia voluntarily give up Manchuria?

The last question may be easily answered first by a glance at the relative position of the powers in the far East.

At present Great Britain and Japan command the sea. Russia will not for years be able to gather a fleet in the Pacific strong enough to cope with the combined squadrons of the two powers. But when the Transsiberian railway is completed the strategic position in the far East will be materially affected, for Russia then will be able to throw an enormous land force into Manchuria on short notice and thus hold that province against any force England or Japan could bring against her.

Therefore, to secure the strategic position required for the protection of her own interests, Russia must complete the Transsiberian railway to Port Arthur, and to insure protection of that line of communication must always hold Manchuria. Russia will not voluntarily relinquish Manchuria.

Will any power or any combination of powers assist China in driving Russia out of Manchuria? The answer must be no. Only three powers are strong enough to essay the task—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. American interference is out of the question, while Great Britain and Germany cannot agree. The Anglo-German agreement signed last summer is an ambiguous document and may be read in many different ways. The second article of the agreement binds both powers to an endeavor to maintain the integrity of the Chinese empire. In England this clause is interpreted to include Manchuria. In Germany Chancellor von Bülow says flatly that it does not.

Evidently there is no prospect that any of the powers will come to the aid of China.

Will Japan undertake, single-handed, the task of driving Russia out of Manchuria? The answer to the question can only be guessed at, for, of course, no one knows. Japan claims Corea as her own ultimate inheritance, while Russia in Manchuria will always be a menace to Corea as well as to Japan. Motives of self-protection naturally lead Japan to make war on Russia. Under exactly similar circumstances it might well be believed that the United States would go to war to prevent Germany or Great Britain or France from taking possession of Mexico, where the presence of a great rival power would be a constant menace to this country.

Japan is a conservative nation, tenacious of her rights. She feels strong enough to cope with Russia on the sea, but prudently doubts her ability to successfully meet the Czar's army on land. Her position is a difficult one and the situation perplexing. Still, it may contain its surprises.

In the meantime the financial world has not taken the alarm and war is not in sight. But it is an interesting probability.

The presence of the Italian fleet at Toulon and the fêtes arranged in honor of the Duke of Genoa by the French government may have political significance fraught with interest to all Europe.

Italy's place in the dreibund may be vacant within two years. If Victor Emmanuel withdraws from the alliance with Germany and Austria—an alliance dating from March 13, 1887—he will be compelled by force of Italy's isolation in Europe to seek new friendships. He can go nowhere but to France and Russia. In many respects an alliance between Italy, France, and Russia would be of immense advantage to all three, for it would almost beyond question give them the control of the Mediterranean Sea.

France has sedulously cultivated Italy's friendship ever since Lord Kitchener drove Marchand away from Fashoda two years ago. The French fleet visited Cagliari while the late King Humbert was visiting the Island of Sardinia, and the French Admiral at the fêtes in his honor talked extravagantly of a Franco-Italian alliance. Later France signed a commercial convention with Italy, giving the latter most liberal concessions.

The Italian people are tired of the dreibund and friendly to France. The latter country gives them advantages in trade which Germany denies. It will not be surprising, therefore, if Italy casts loose from the alliance with Germany and Austria and throws her political fortunes with those of France and Russia.

Affairs in Spain have quieted down wonderfully under the influence of the new Sagasta ministry. Sagasta has been known to Europe and the United States for more than a quarter of a century as the most liberal and most progressive statesman of Spain. But never in his long career has he gone so far as he has in his new policy just announced in Madrid.

First of all, Sagasta ended the anti-clerical demonstrations by directing that all religious orders owning property or engaged in industry or commerce must be enrolled on the register of taxpayers. This, it must be admitted, was a most radical step in a country so thoroughly dominated by the church. It means the taxation of the religious orders—something that has not been attempted in Spain for a quarter of a century.

Sagasta went further. He canceled the restrictive measures which had been placed on the universities, state academies, and schools by his ultramontane predecessors. These measures curtailed the liberty of speech and conscience and restricted the teaching in all grades of education.

Sagasta has shown himself master of the anti-clerical crusade in Spain, not by stubbornly opposing it, as did his predecessors, but by recognising the justice of many of its demands and granting them, thus restoring to Spain quiet and good order. He has done what the government of Portugal has so far lacked the courage to attempt and what the French government is attempting by a circuitous route.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the law of associations, and it now goes to the Senate. In the meantime, the Chamber has taken a recess until May 12. The principal features of the law of associations are:

1. Associations are entirely free.
2. Associations of a non-religious character may be founded without authorization and without declaration.
3. Religious associations must have the written authorisation of the government before organising.
4. Non-authorized religious associations are not permitted to teach, and their property must be returned to its former owners under the direction of the state.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, the sponsor for the law of associations, is dissatisfied with the provision of the last of the foregoing paragraphs and will endeavor to have it amended in the Senate. His original bill provided for the confiscation of the property of non-authorized religious associations.

There are at the present time in France 7,000 religious associations, holding property to the value of $125,000,000. To save this property the associations must secure an authorization from the government, and this may be difficult.

The law is aimed at the suppression of the Assumptionists and the teaching by the Jesuits. These religious associations make no secret of their hostility to the republic. Their newspaper, Le Croix, published in Paris, is the open friend of the monarchy. It is not surprising, therefore, that the present French ministry, formed nearly two years ago with the avowed purpose of killing off the enemies of the republic, should make vigorous war on the religious associations.

Germany has been astounded during the last two weeks by the publication of a series of speeches made by the Kaiser. In one the Emperor lectures the people for their lack of respect to the crown. In another he warns the soldiers of the Alexander regiment that a revolution is always menacing Germany and that they must be ready at an hour's notice to shed their blood for the protection of their King and to put down insurrection with the bayonet.

To emphasize his speech to the Alexander regiment the Kaiser has adopted most unusual precautions for guarding himself whenever he stirs abroad. Police dressed in citizens' clothes are to line the streets through which he passes and mingle with the crowds. The troops of his escort are armed with lances, and he has besides organized a corps of bicycle guards, dressed in plain clothes, and who are to ride on either side of his carriage.

The Danish elections were held during the week. They resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the government. Of the 110 constituencies the Leftists and Reformists carried 73, the Moderate Leftists 15, the Social Democrats 14, and the Ministerialists 8.

The result of the election is more significant than might be supposed. For a quarter of a century the Conservatives—the government party—has contended that under the constitution the Folksthing (the lower House of Parliament) did not have supremacy in the matter of taxation and finance or the power of deciding who shall be Ministers. Under their contention the King and the Landsthing, or upper House, have always controlled the revenue laws, the budgets, and the ministry.

The Radicals, who have at last won a majority in the Folksthing, have always contended that revenue bills—and, in fact, all bills providing for the expenditure of money—shall originate in the lower House of Parliament and that the ministry shall always be subject to the same body.

Consequently the result of the election this week in Denmark practically works a peaceful revolution in the system of government and one that places the power more directly in the hands of the people.

BOYS INDICTED AND GIRLS EXPELLED FROM COLLEGE.

Severe Punishment Meted Out to Participants in Bowling Green, Ky., Escapade—Charges to Be Pushed.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 5.—[Special.]—Five young women expelled in disgrace from Potter College and five young men arrested on grand jury indictments are the results of a midnight escapade at the school.

President Cabell is responsible for the severe punishment of all parties to the affair, he being determined that the good name of his school be preserved whatever the cost. He appeared before the grand jury today and secured the indictment on two counts of the five youths who, with the aid of an extension ladder, were aiding the five young women to escape from the building for a midnight frolic. The charges are shooting with intent to kill President Cabell and "banding and confederating together to go to Potter College, unbidden and without permission, and to entice and decoy therefrom Misses Lena Hopkins, Bessie Simpson, Florence Cottrell, Bessie Boyer, and Ruth Haynes."

The naming of the young women in the indictment is considered an unusual proceeding, and further adds to the punishment of the offenders. The men indicted are: Willis and Pleasant Potter Jr., sons of the leading banker of Bowling Green; Floyd and Harry Nahm, sons of the richest merchant in Bowling Green; and Roland Fitch.

All five were arrested this afternoon on bench warrants and gave bond for their appearance at the September term of the Warren County Court. Three of the girls have gone home. Misses Cottrell and Haynes live at Cloverport, Ky. Miss Simpson lives at Nicholasville. Miss Boyer's home is Harrisburg, Ill., and Miss Hopkins lives in Merrouge, La.

All interested refused to discuss the affair beyond to say that a duck supper was planned for 1 a. m., and there was no other way to secure the presence of the young women except by the window and ladder route.

SAYS CORBIN WAS OPPOSED TO FUNSTON'S PROMOTION.

Congressman Long of Kansas Tells of Interview in Which Adjutant General Called Aguinaldo's Captor a Scout.

Wichita, Kas., April 5.—The Eagle tomorrow will publish an extended interview with Congressman Chester I. Long of Kansas relative to the appointment of Frederick Funston to a Brigadier Generalship in the regular army. Mr. Long has verified the interview.

"When I read of Funston's heroic deed," says Mr. Long, "I went straight to General Corbin's office and said: 'Well, General, you see what Funston has done?'

"'Yes, I have seen it,' replied Corbin, not too pleasantly.

"'Well,' I said, 'don't you think that you ought to make Funston a Brigadier General in the regular army?'

"'No,' said Corbin. 'He has done nothing to warrant that.'

"'But,' I insisted, 'it seems to me that he has done a daring thing; that he has almost concluded the war.'

"'Mr. Long,' said Corbin, 'I am making lieutenants of better stuff than Funston every day. Funston is a boss scout—that's all.'

"'We want him made a Brigadier General,' I insisted.

"'Mr. Long,' said Corbin, 'the army has become a great school; we want teachers for Brigadier Generals; we want men who can teach and not those who should be taught.'

"'But the President may want to appoint him,' I said.

"'The President can do so, of course,' said General Corbin.

"But it was plain to be seen," added Mr. Long, "that the President would never do it on the recommendation of General Corbin."

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

GRIP'S RAVAGES

AFTER-EFFECTS ARE OFTEN WORSE THAN THE TROUBLE ITSELF.

How They May Be Avoided and Good Health Restored Even When Recovery Seems Hopeless

From the Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

All over the country grip has left its mark upon thousands of victims. After every epidemic of this disease there remains behind a trail of after-effects which are often worse than the trouble itself and which seem to baffle all efforts of physicians. Health is shattered—the blood becomes poor, the flesh falls away, the sufferer grows nervous and irritable, and even slight exertion causes shortness of breath. These are dangerous symptoms and indicate that the system is in a state that invites pneumonia, bronchitis, or even consumption. A specific, however, has been found which not only will quickly restore the health after an attack of grip and expel the lingering germs, but, working through the blood, will render the system proof against the disease. In hundreds of cases it has been shown that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have accomplished this result. One of the many recent cures is that of Mrs. J. B. Shaw of 2101 Bellefontain avenue, Kansas City, Mo., who says:

"When the grip was epidemic here I was one of its victims and the disease left me in a bad state. I formerly had an excellent memory, but after the attack I could scarcely remember anything. I had severe pains in the top and back of my head and was dizzy by spells. I would lie awake until nearly morning and then fall into a sleep that was not restful. My heart action was weak and I was a victim of nervousness. In fact, my health was shattered by the attack of the grip and recovery seemed hopeless.

"After being afflicted in this manner for several weeks I happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thinking they might do me good, I began taking them at once. In three days I was much better and could sleep like a child at night. After using a box of the pills my memory was restored and I felt greatly encouraged. I continued taking them until I had used three boxes and was in better health than I had enjoyed for several years.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to many of my friends and urge all who are suffering from the effects of the grip to use them and drive away the lingering disease from their systems. If a stamped envelope is sent for reply I will gladly answer all inquiries relating to my case."

Signed, MRS. J. B. SHAW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of February, 1901.

LIONEL MOISS, Notary Public.

(Seal.)

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

WITCH KILLERS ON TRIAL.

INDIANS PLEAD EMOTIONAL INSANITY AS DEFENSE.

Choctaws at Paris, Tex., Are Accused of Slaying Two Women and a Man—Victims Denounced by a "Native" Doctor as Responsible for an Epidemic of Meningitis Which Was Sweeping the Reservation—Tribe Divided Over the Crime and Fate Deserved.

Paris, Tex., April 5.—[Special.]—Soloman Hotema and Sam Frye, full-blooded Choctaw Indians, known as the "witch killers," were arraigned in the federal court here this afternoon charged with murder. Sam Tarnatubby, an alleged witch doctor, jointly indicted with them, was granted a severance. The defendants are charged with the murder of two women and a man, all Choctaws, near Grant, I. T., on April 14, 1899.

The crime was due to a belief in witchcraft. There had been several sudden deaths in the community from meningitis. Tarnatubby was consulted. He stated that the persons had been bewitched, and located the victims of the defendants as the witches who had worked the evil charm, declaring they would have to be killed to stay the plague.

Hotema got into his buggy, and, accompanied by Frye and Tobias Williams, who afterwards died in jail at Atoka, made the rounds and executed the witches. The slayers were arrested, and granted a change of venue to the Paris federal court. The prisoners are represented by able counsel. Their defense is emotional insanity.

Several physicians have been summoned to give expert testimony, and nearly 200 other witnesses have been summoned. The trial will last four or five days. Great bitterness is manifested towards the defendants by the witnesses from the scene of the crime, especially toward Hotema. The plea of insanity is expected to bring out some interesting arguments and facts concerning the race proclivities and religious fanaticism prompting the deed. This afternoon's proceedings were devoted to the facts of the killing.

Regarding the plea of insanity, the government contends that the belief in witchcraft was possessed by the defendants and their neighbors; that insanity is a disease of the mind, and simply a conclusion arrived at after investigation and argument. The defense contends that Hotema preached against witchcraft until he became worked up into a religious frenzy, and believed he was commanded by God to kill the alleged witches.

Claims to Be Widow of C. W. King.

Relatives of the late Charles W. King, the restauranteur, were surprised yesterday by the filing of a petition by Minnie S. King, who asserts that she is the widow of King. She asks the court to recognize her rights as such in the handling of the King estate of $23,000, now being probated. A will in which the woman is not mentioned already had been filed, and Mary A. King, decedent's mother, appointed executrix. The new petition was set for hearing on May 1.

CHANGE IN PARTNERSHIP

In Banking House of N. W. Harris & Co.

By the recent change in partnership of N. W. Harris & Co. four of their most experienced men have been made general partners—Allen B. Forbes and John W. Edminson of Chicago and Isaac Sprague and P. W. Brooks of Boston.

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Edminson have been connected with the firm's Chicago banking house for many years, Mr. Forbes having given his special attention to the firm's large investments in first mortgage bonds of railroads and corporations having municipal franchises, and Mr. Edminson to the purchase of municipal bonds, of which the firm, during the time Mr. Edminson has been connected with it, has bought outright close to two hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. Sprague has been identified with the business for fifteen years, and for the past ten years has very successfully managed the firm's banking house in Boston. Mr. Brooks is also connected with the Boston house, having devoted the past seven years to the sale of securities to investors and institutions in the Ea-

This is getting-ready-to-blossom day; the bright new togs will be in sight tomorrow.

Your new spring overcoat is ready; drop in and try it on; come early, this is our busy day; we want to be sure everything is right.

If you haven't made your selection, you'll find the right clothes here, ready-to-wear.

We have in spring overcoats light and dark whipcords, coverts, brown-gray and Oxford meltons, black worsteds, Bliss tweeds, black and gray cheviots, etc., etc.

We have long, loose-backed, also yoke-shouldered styles; short, jaunty top coats and medium lengths.

We have "satisfaction guaranteed" on every one of 'em, or your money back.

Men's Easter bonnets to top off the good overcoat effect, $3.50—Derby or Fedora.

F. M. ATWOOD

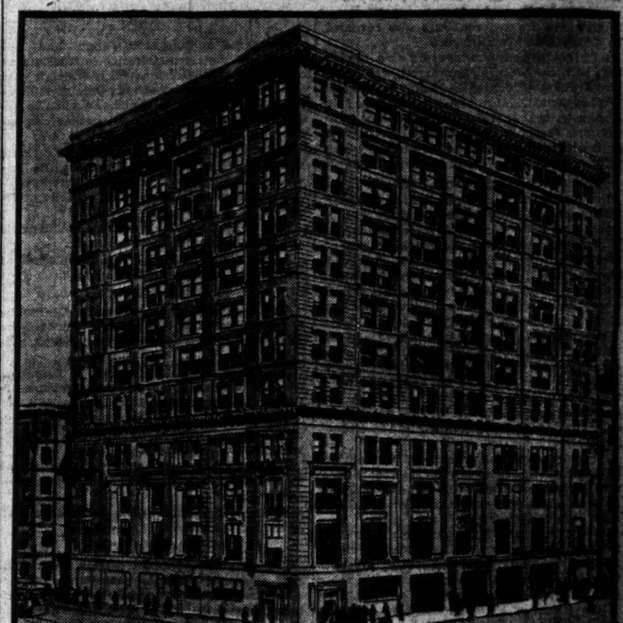
THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark Sts.

TO RENT

The Tribune Twentieth Century Building.

Stores, Banking Rooms, and Offices.

To be ready for occupancy about April 1, 1902.



The Tribune Building.

Southeast Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING will occupy 6 city lots, or twice the area of the present building. The dimensions will be 144 by 120 feet on the ground, and height about 170 feet.

The building will be twelve stories, and will equal, if not surpass, the finest office building in Chicago.

IT IS TO COST ABOVE $1,000,000, and the Geo. A. Fuller Company, the Contractor, is under a guarantee to have it finished by April 1, 1902.

The architects are Holabird & Roche, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of thorough workmanship.

The approach to the building will be through a magnificent entrance of marble and mosaic, containing two broad, easy flights of stairs to the second floor.

The entire building will be finished in mahogany, the corridors will have mosaic floors and marble wainscoting. The building will be wired for electric lights and every room will have outside light and air, making it the best lighted building in the city.

Hot and cold water, vaults, and coat closets will be supplied with each suite of offices.

Partitions will be arranged to suit tenants.

Seven hydraulic elevators

of the best and most rapid type and equipped with the most approved form of safety devices will give access to the upper floors. Large freight elevator will be placed in the rear with access from the alley.

All glass in the building will be polished plate glass.

Storage space can be had in the attic for the use of tenants.

THE FIRST FLOOR will be finished in STORES.

THE SECOND FLOOR will be suitable for financial institutions requiring large space and vaults, and will have mosaic floors.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS will be occupied entirely by The Tribune Company.

THE UPPER EIGHT FLOORS will be divided into offices, and, if applications for space are made in time, the ROOMS WILL BE ARRANGED TO SUIT TENANTS.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the agents,

William D. Kerfoot & Co.,
85 Washington Street.

TEST IS FATAL TO LIEUTENANTS.

Sixteen to Lose Rank as a Result of Civil Service Examination.

PERRY MUST STEP OUT.

Others Who Failed to Hold Their Posts Are Bowler, Alcock and Stift.

MEN WHO HEAD THE LIST.

Sixteen Lieutenants of Police, including George Perry of detective headquarters, will lose their rank as the result of the third civil service examination for Police Lieutenancies. An eligible list was adopted and posted by the commission yesterday, and will be certified to Chief Kipley immediately. When the selections for the twenty-nine positions now held by temporary appointees are made men who have been engaged in police work for years will lose their rank. Perry, who has had a soft berth at detective headquarters for two years, has before this been accused of inattention to duty.

Lieutenant James Bowler, who as a sergeant was in charge of a squad of patrolmen that went through the Haymarket riot, is one of the men to go. William J. Murphy, a brother-in-law of Captain Colleran, will be reduced. Lieutenant John Alcock, who for several years has been stationed at the Twenty-second Street Police Station, will be removed, while Lieutenant John C. Noelle at the East Chicago Avenue Station is another of the sixteen who fail to retain their positions.

Lieutenant Stift's Head to Fall.

Lieutenant John Stift, a brother of the prizefighter, another of the sixteen, achieved some notoriety in the Cronin murder case and was accused of secreting evidence to be used in the trial of Dan Coughlin. The shifting of the men will result in a general shakeup in the department, sixteen patrol, detective, and desk sergeants being advanced to the Lieutenancies.

The new men were secured after a process which included three examinations by the Civil Service commission, two trials in court, an investigation by the commission, a grand jury investigation, the indictment of two money lenders and an attorney for conspiracy to defeat the civil service law, the posting of two eligible lists, and the cancellation of one. It has occupied the attention of the commission for eight months.

Policemen to Be Certified.

The men who lead the new eligible list, and who will be certified to Chief Kipley to fill the twenty-nine positions, in the order of their standing are as follows:

P. J. Moloney, patrol sergeant, Cragin.....98.33
John McWeeny, detective sergeant, headquarters.....96.85
P. J. Joyce, Lieutenant, Detective bureau.....96.35
W. P. Clancy, Lieutenant, Stock-Yards.....96.25
Samuel Collins, Lieutenant, Irving Park.....94.17
Roger Mulcahey, patrol sergeant, Fiftieth Street.....93.08
T. F. Meagher, desk sergeant, West North Avenue.....92.96
H. J. Schlau, patrol sergeant, Sheffield Avenue.....92.06
S. E. Fuesel, Assistant Chief of Police.....92.13
J. J. Healy, Inspector, First Division.....92.04
J. D. Hartford, detective sergeant, headquarters.....92.00
Peter Hark, Lieutenant, West Lake Street.....91.92
T. F. Cronin, patrol sergeant, Twenty-second Street.....91.58
C. C. Dorman, patrol sergeant, Hinman Street.....91.54
Drew Rohan, Lieutenant, detective headquarters.....91.38
M. Jenkins, patrol sergeant, South Chicago.....92.21
C. Z. Barber, desk sergeant, West Lake Street.....91.08
M. Broderick, detective sergeant, Central.....90.79
D. McCarthy, desk sergeant, East Chicago Avenue.....90.71
Malcolm Williams, Lieutenant, West Lake Street.....90.67
J. O'D. Storen, detective sergeant, Englewood.....90.67
William Plunkett, Lieutenant, Central Detail.....90.33
Edward McCann, desk sergeant, Harrison Street.....90.29
J. Harding, patrol sergeant, Maxwell Street.....90.17
Laurie Bowler, patrol sergeant, Thirty-fifth Street.....90.13
E. K. Healy, detective sergeant, Desplaines Street.....89.79
J. Enright, Lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Street.....89.75
M. T. Morrissey, Lieutenant, Kensington.....89.50
W. D. Ambrose, Lieutenant, Maxwell Street.....89.29
J. W. Carr, desk sergeant, Woodlawn.....88.95
J. Hanley, detective sergeant, headquarters.....89.25
J. D. Cunningham, desk sergeant, Harrison Street.....89.13
Maurice Moore, Lieutenant, West Thirteenth Street.....88.96
F. Sullivan, patrol sergeant, Hyde Park.....88.88
D. O'Brien, Lieutenant, Cottage Grove Avenue.....88.83
J. Duffy, patrol sergeant, Fiftieth Street.....88.83
M. L. Danner, patrol sergeant, Carlsport Avenue.....88.75
John Carney, desk sergeant, Kensington.....88.71
Alex Milles, desk sergeant, detective headquarters.....88.50
Joseph Kandzia, patrol sergeant, Irving Park.....88.33
P. C. Meade, patrol sergeant, Grand Crossing.....88.29
P. C. Monahan, desk sergeant, Woodlawn.....88.29
M. J. Crane, patrol sergeant, Hegewisch.....88.08
William Walsh, desk sergeant, Hyde Park.....88.00
Joseph Smith, patrol sergeant, Englewood.....88.00
W. H. Darrow, detective sergeant, headquarters.....87.96
F. J. Ward, vehicle department.....87.92
T. J. Howard, Lieutenant, Attrill Street.....87.83
C. Dunmann, desk sergeant, detective department.....87.67
Michael Madden, patrol sergeant, Desplaines Street.....87.46
Patrick Shearin, patrol sergeant, Town Hall Station.....87.46

Lieutenants Who Must Go.

Of the twenty-nine temporary Lieutenants whose rank was in danger thirteen passed the examination with sufficient credit to be certified to the Chief and sixteen did not pass with high enough grades or failed to take the test. The Lieutenants who will be succeeded by new appointees are:

John H. Alcock.....Twenty-second street
James Bowler.....Warren avenue
Thomas Conroy.....West Chicago avenue
Thomas W. Flynn.....Central detail
John Jurs.....West North avenue
Louis Kroll.....West North avenue
William J. Murphy.....Stanton avenue
John C. Noelle.....East Chicago avenue
James O'Toole.....Central detail
Patrick H. Powers.....Hegewisch
John Stift.....North Halsted street
Thomas Seery.....Harrison street
Morgan A. Collins.....Maxwell street
Robert J. Tousley.....New City
Christian Bohne.....Stock-Yards
George W. Perry.....Detective bureau

The new eligible list did not vary to any large degree from the list which was canceled as the result of the charges that some candidates had bought the examination questions before the test from money lenders. There was a general shifting of rating, but the majority of the men who headed the first list are at the head of the second. Inspector Luke Kalas was sixteenth on the first list, but he fell short of the grade necessary for certification on the second list. The men who would have been certified from the first list and who will not be from the second are:

William Bauer,	M. Dennehy,	Luke Kalas,
M. A. Collins,	J. Prindiville,	George Perval,
M. McBride,	C. J. Reed,	E. F. Daley,
Frank Schneider,	W. O'Donnell,	M. Tyrell,
Louis Kroll,	J. J. O'Connor,	M. Ryan,
C. F. O'Connor,	James McKenna,	Otto Schiffer.
John Desly,		

Some did not take the third test and others fell behind their former grade. Orville Z. Barber, who stands seventeenth on the list, is an old soldier, and will go to the top. John McWeeney, second on the list, headed the first list.

UNION LEAGUE MEETS TONIGHT.

Members of the Club Will Hear Chicago's Need of Revenue Legislation Discussed.

An informal meeting of the Union League club will be held this evening. The subject for discussion will be "The Needs of Chicago in Reference to Revenue Legislation." The speakers will be Speaker Lawrence Y. Sherman, W. D. Kerfoot, and Nathan G. Moore.

Stranger Dies in Drug Store.

A man supposed to be Isaac Johnson, 923 West Moulton street, Bloomington, died in the drug store of Robert Witte, 131 South Canal street, last night. He entered the store from the Union Depot. He was breathing with difficulty and said that he was suffocating. Witte attempted to relieve the man, who sank to the floor and within a few minutes died. The body was removed to the County Morgue.

STOLEN GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT FOUND.

The subject of the painting was the famous Duchess of Devonshire. The masterpiece has been recovered in Chicago by the Pinkertons.

ANN ARBOR WINS DEBATE.

CHICAGO TEAM, AGAINST SHIP SUBSIDIES, LOSES TO MICHIGAN.

Victors Put Up a Sturdy Defense of the Defeated Project and Are Pronounced Successful by a Vote of Two to One—Deal in Charts and Figures, While the Vanquished Men Rely Largely on Oratory—Points Made by Speakers.

Michigan once more triumphed over Chicago in the final debate of the Central Debating league, held last evening in University Hall, Fine Arts Building. The men from Ann Arbor had the difficult task of upholding the defeated ship subsidy policy, which was opposed by the maroon orators.

The Chicago men used more eloquence and their wit and sarcasm won the applause of the crowd. G. W. Ross made a telling hit when he turned a Michigan chart to his own advantage in proving a point exactly opposite from that for which the chart was designed. S. G. Levy was regarded as the most forceful speaker of the evening.

Michigan's representatives dealt less in oratory and presented facts and figures in a series of carefully prepared charts. Their main contention was that the United States needs a merchant marine for both commercial and strategic reasons; that this marine cannot be built without government aid because of the higher cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating American built ships; that every European nation has built up its marine by means of subsidies, and that therefore the United States should adopt the same policy.

Say Theory Is Dangerous.

The Chicago men, taking the negative side of the question, contended that no subsidy is needed because the merchant marine is already being built up without any such artificial stimulus; that every past effort of the kind has resulted in flat failure, and another attempt would be foolish, extravagant, and dangerous in principle.

It was the third time that Michigan has won first place in the contests of the Central Debating league. The winning team, G. W. Maxey, E. Sonnenschein, and H. F. Jacobs, will receive a cash prize of $150, given by the four colleges composing the league.

The Chicago men, T. J. Riley, G. W. Ross, and S. G. Levy, who qualified for the final contest by defeating Northwestern in a preliminary debate, will receive a consolation prize of $50.

G. W. Maxey opened the debate for Michigan with the contention that the United States needs a merchant marine in order to develop commerce and to provide against emergencies incident to war. He illustrated with a chart the decline of American commerce since 1827, and attempted to show how a subsidy would remove the difficulties in the way of its reëstablishment.

T. J. Riley, for Chicago, maintained that American ship owners need no inducement in the way of subsidies. He cited figures showing the increased activity in the United States shipyards in the last few years.

E. Sonnenschein pointed out three obstacles in the way of developing an American merchant marine—higher cost of construction, higher cost of maintenance, and higher cost of operation, consequent upon better pay and food for American seamen.

Disputes Subsidy Purposes.

G. W. Ross denied the statements of the previous speaker, and showed that ships can now be built more cheaply in America than in Europe. He also quoted figures to prove that 95 per cent of foreign shipping competition is unsubsidized.

H. F. Jacobs, the last speaker on the Michigan team, advocated a subsidy on the running of vessels sufficient to overcome the difference between the cost of operating them under European and American flags. With this difficulty out of the way, he contended, the demand for American-built ships would create a ship building industry without further subsidies.

S. George Levy protested against the principle of the ship subsidy as paternalism of the worst kind, destructive of American energy and enterprise. He contended that such a policy would only stimulate European nations to increase their subsidies, and the result would be a contest of money. He denounced the plan as a scheme of taxation without adequate returns.

The decision of the judges, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Judge Clementson of Wisconsin, and Professor C. H. Spooner of St. Louis, was reached in three minutes. The vote was 2 to 1 in Michigan's favor.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

INDICT BAD PICTURE MEN.

FEDERAL GRAND JURORS HOLD MILLS AND DE GIGNAC.

Officers of the "Novelty Company," Which Supplies Slot Machines with Objectionable Photographs, Must Stand Trial on the Charge of Violating the Postal Laws—Persistent in Their Offenses, Even Since Arrest—Other Cases Disposed Of.

The recent crusade against improper pictures displayed in certain penny-in-slot machines found an echo before the federal grand jury yesterday when true bills were voted against Herbert S. Mills, President, and Antony de Gignac, Secretary, of the Mills Novelty company, slot machine manufacturers at 19 Jefferson street. They were charged with sending objectionable photographs from Illinois to other States in violation of the law.

The evidence which determined these indictments consisted solely of thousands of pictures which the postal authorities seized some weeks ago when the firm was shipping them to Western mining camps to be used in slot machines there. The jurymen looked at a number of these photographs, heard Postoffice Inspector McAfee declare them "absolutely repugnant," and then voted true bills without discussion.

Many of the slot machine "parlors" which are classed as the most objectionable in Chicago are supplied with machines by this firm. Several of these places are along West Madison and Halsted streets, where children are allowed to enter and spend their pennies. Chief Kipley, spurred to a show of action by THE TRIBUNE'S recent exposure of conditions, ordered all improper pictures to be suppressed, but little attention was paid to the order. These places continue to run wide open and children are among the best paying customers.

On the West Side these "parlors" usually are equipped with shooting galleries in the rear, and a piano grinds out rag time airs to attract visitors.

When Mills and De Gignac were arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote for their preliminary hearing some weeks ago they waived examination. Since that time they have continued to offer to supply any applicant with slot machines and pictures.

The two indicted men will be arraigned before the United States District Court on April 13 to plead to the charges.

About twenty other cases were heard by the jury during the day, and adjournment was taken last night after the final report had been presented to Judge Kohlsaat showing that out of fifty cases considered true bills were found in forty-three instances.

Constable Louis Greenberg and his deputies, Joseph Roth and Emil Smith, were indicted on the charge of seizing postal money order funds on a justice court writ. Attorney Max Kunze of Belvidere will have to stand trial on charges of committing fraud under the bankruptcy act.

True bills were returned against Herbert Robinson and Harry Norton, charged with using the name of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., brokers, to defraud correspondents; W. H. Stevens, James N. Rice, Henry Racke, Charles Brickwell, Henry Alexander, William Coughlin, and George Lepper, for counterfeiting; James McVey, John Reagan, and John Delehanty, alleged violators of the internal revenue laws, and Charles Read, John Berry, and P. J. Healy, postal clerks.

SWINDLE IN THE CITY HALL.

Young Woman Declares Supposed Detective Victimized Her, and John Blake Is Arrested.

A confidence game that was carried out in the City Hall, within shouting distance of fifty detectives, had its culmination yesterday in the arrest of John Blake, known as the police as "Stockyards" and "La Belle." The victim, Miss Jessie Irvin, who lives at Thirtieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, brought about the arrest.

Miss Irvin says that on Tuesday morning she visited detective headquarters to see Sergeant Niggemeyer, who was to purchase a ticket for her to Arkansas. In the corridor she was approached by a stranger, who asked if she had found her diamonds. Miss Irvin explained that she had not lost any diamonds.

"O, I beg your pardon," explained the man. "I thought you were the lady who reported the loss of a number of valuable stones. I am a detective and have been at work on the case."

When Miss Irvin explained her errand the stranger remarked that he was a friend of Detective Niggemeyer, who was out just then. He would be glad to secure the transportation for Miss Irvin.

Miss Irvin gave the stranger $10 with which to buy the ticket and that was the last she saw of him.

Yesterday Miss Irvin met Blake on a street car and caused his arerst.

GOOD WEATHER FOR EASTER.

Clear Skies and a Moderate Temperature Promised for Church-Goers.

Good weather is promised for Easter Sunday. The rain will continue today and there may possibly be snow flurries, but tomorrow is expected to be clear with a moderate temperature.

FIND A STOLEN CANVAS.

DETECTIVES RESTORE GAINSBOROUGH'S FAMOUS PORTRAIT.

Picture of Duchess of Devonshire, Removed from Agnew Galleries in London in 1876, Recovered in Chicago and No Questions Asked—Worth More than $55,000 at Time of the Burglary—Taken to Help Free Member of Gang of Forgers.

(Continued from first page.)

disturbed, and the police confessed themselves outplayed. Reward circulars, bearing an engraved picture of the Duchess, were sent to all parts of the world.

For ten years not a single promising clew was unearthed. The mystery was as deep as ever. Fifteen years ago the Pinkertons learned that the Gainsborough picture was still in existence.

Forger Gives First Clew.

"This first knowledge came from Joe Elliott, alias Reilly, alias Randal, alias 'Little Joe,'" explained William A. Pinkerton. "Elliott was a noted forger and was then under arrest for a large forgery. He had escaped and had been rearrested by us at Peekskill, N. Y. He then stated that he could arrange for the recovery of the portrait if he could thus obtain his freedom. Elliott's crime consisted of passing a forged check for $64,000, purporting to have been drawn by the New York Life Insurance company on the Union Trust company of New York. Previous to this he had been concerned in the burglary of the Third National Bank of Baltimore, which occurred in August, 1872. With one of his associates, Joe Chapman, he had fled to Europe at that time.

"They had associated with English thieves and were in England when the Gainsborough portrait was stolen. I had followed the bank burglars to Europe and knew Elliott, and when he was convicted of the $64,000 forgery he sent for me and made a proposition to return the picture for his liberty."

Mr. Pinkerton refused to have anything to do with Elliott's proposition. Since that time he and his brother, Robert A. Pinkerton of New York, had heard of the picture from time to time, but always through American thieves who had returned from visits to England. Among others to whom they told Elliott's story was a "prominent American who has been interested in sporting matters—horse racing and gambling of all kinds—in America and abroad."

This man has an extensive acquaintance, holds the confidence of those who know him, and his aid was solicited. He promised this on the stipulation that no one should be punished and that the reward should be paid. This was agreed to, and he then promised that if he should, at any time in his travels, meet the men whom Mr. Pinkerton had mentioned to him as the supposed thieves, he would secure every clew possible. It was he who found corroborative evidence of Elliott's story.

Stolen to Free a Prisoner.

Elliott asserted that the picture had been stolen as a secondary end to a number of big forgeries which were being carried out in London at that time. It had been taken, he insisted, not precisely for the purpose of securing a reward, but with the object of using it to obtain the liberation of one of the band who had been arrested in France. This band of forgers was led at that time by Charles Becker, alias "The Dutchman." This man is now serving a term in the California State Prison for obtaining $22,000 from the Nevada Bank on a forged check. These men were all operating together at that time and Becker had prepared a forged paper by which he hoped to get £2,200 from a London bank. The check was passed successfully and the money paid in Bank of England notes. Becker knew that numbers of these notes would be sent to every broker's office the moment the forgery was discovered. He distributed the booty among his associates and started them for various cities on the continent in the hope that the notes might be cashed before the numbers were sent out.

The agent sent to France was apprehended in Paris while exchanging some of these notes, Becker, Elliott, and the others of the gang set about securing this man's liberation. Every effort failed and he began to appear a certainty that the prisoner would be extradited to England. They planned to obtain bondsmen for him, and this scheme was in mind when they thought of taking the Gainsborough portrait.

Methods of the Thieves.

They proceeded to the gallery on the night of May 15, 1876. One man was raised on the shoulders of the other, a window which had been left unlocked was raised, the thief climbed through, cut the picture from the frame, and left without disturbing anything else.

According to Elliott's story they were to approach the Agnews in the demand for bail should their partner be extradited to England. An attorney was to tell the picture dealers that a client of his could be of great service to them in the recovery of the portrait, but that he was now in the custody of the police and must have bail. The prisoner was then to display a small strip of canvas cut off the edge of the portrait. This bit of canvas would fit with the jagged lines of the canvas still attached to the frame. It was held that this would be taken as proof that he was in communication with the thieves. It was to be further understood that if the Agnews signed his bond he would see that the picture was restored.

Before this plan could be carried out, however, a legal technicality arose and the prisoner was held to be tried in France. He was not extradited, however, and obtained his freedom.

On his unexpected release it was decided to hold the picture in the hope of securing a big reward. It remained in storage in England until fifteen years ago, when it was brought to the United States.

Liberal and frequent rewards were offered, but, fearing treachery on the part of those with whom they would have to deal, the gang leaders held the portrait.

Two months ago Mr. Pinkerton clinched the whereabouts of the portrait, and Mr. Agnew, son of the original purchaser, was sent for. The portrait was delivered at his room in the Auditorium Hotel, as stated. For this long hunt the Pinkertons will receive no reward, the rules of their agency prohibiting the receiving of money thus offered. They will simply render a bill for their services.

Founding of Agnew Gallery.

The Agnew Gallery was for a long time one of the most celebrated in London. In Augustus J. C. Hare's "Story of My Life," the third and fourth volumes of which were published this week, is told how Agnew bought his first picture. Leighton, afterward knighted and President of the Royal Academy, was hard at work one day in his studio when an importunate stranger refused to be turned from his door. He stood at the studio entrance and said:

"I will give you £700 for that picture you are painting. That's over twice what you have been getting."

"But," said Leighton, "you haven't seen the picture."

"I know that, and I wouldn't understand it if I did. But I want it."

It proved to be the elder Agnew. He got the picture, and with it started the famous gallery in London.

BOYS USE REDHOT IRON IN FIGHT; ONE MAY DIE.

John Cover Lies at Home, 42 Grand Avenue, Suffering and Edward Sheerlin, Aged 17, Is Held in a Cell.

John Cover, 12 years old, lies at his home, 42 Grand avenue, in a dangerous condition as the result of a fight in which redhot irons were used. Edward Sheerlin, 631 West Huron street, is under arrest charged with causing the injuries. Cover and Sheerlin and other boys were heating irons in a blacksmith shop at Grand avenue and Robey street when an argument arose between Sheerlin and Cover over the ownership of an iron which was in the fire. Cover attempted to take the iron when, it is said, Sheerlin shoved him aside, and grabbing the iron attacked his companion with it, burning him about the limbs, back, and head. Sheerlin is 17 years old.

GIRL'S CAPTOR TO CRIMINAL COURT

Mrs. Mary Lyons, Who Jennie Johnson Says Kept Her Prisoner, Must Answer.

TELLS STORY TO JUSTICE.

Young Woman Declares She Was Locked in Flat and Forced to See Man.

RESCUED BY A MINISTER.

In a West Side police court yesterday the story was told of the rescue of a young girl from virtual prison in a West Side flat through the joint agency of Professor Graham Taylor of the Chicago Commons, the Rev. H. J. Condit of the Tabernacle Church, and Jennie Ratcliffe of the Protective Agency.

Jennie Johnson, 17 years old and pretty, was the girl saved from the clutches of Mrs. Mary Lyons, gray-haired and 60. As a result of the hearing before Justice Doyle Mrs. Lyons was held to the Criminal Court. Jennie Johnson said she was trapped by an advertisement for a companion, and then locked in a flat and forced to meet a man she knew as Bert Brown. The story is considered in police circles to be one of the worst instances of criminality that has been brought to light in the city. Professor Taylor says the case will result in the breaking up of a "hawk's nest" where young girls have been snared.

There was abundant testimony that Jennie Johnson always had been a good girl. Even while locked in a flat and waiting a fate that she did not know of she begged Mrs. Lyons to let her go out to attend church. At the time she answered the advertisement for a companion she was working for the Rev. Mr. Condit.

Trapped and Kept a Prisoner.

"I went to the house in West Madison street," said the Johnson girl, when put on the witness stand, "and found Mrs. Lyons living in a top flat with her husband and her daughter Laura. She said she had rheumatism and wanted me to stay with her all the time.

"The first day I was there a middle-aged man named Bert Brown called. He gave me money to go to the theater, and when I did not understand all he said to me, he said: 'Miss Modesty, don't pretend you are innocent.' He tried to kiss me, and when I cried he said I would soon get used to it. I never heard language like those people at Mrs. Lyons' use.

"Bert Brown gave Mrs. Lyons money to buy me clothes with. They locked all the doors and would not let me leave the house. He came twice a day. I wanted to go to church, and they laughed at me. I asked to go to prayer meeting one night and Mrs. Lyons said that Bert Brown would show me a much nicer place than prayer meeting."

Further testimony showed that when Brown came to the house he was locked in a room with Jennie Johnson. She told of being taken one night to a house in Jackson boulevard where men and women were smoking and drinking.

"They looked me over," she said, "and said among themselves: 'She's young; she'll do.' A man asked me to take a drink, but I wouldn't do it. The women wore awful clothes, and I was glad to get away. Mrs. Lyons told me it was a bad place, but said there was a good girl there whom she wanted to get out.

"Mrs. Lyons took me down-stairs and weighed me one day. She said I was nice and plump. On Wednesday when Brown came in I was cooking in the kitchen. I had on a wrapper and an apron, and I told her I did not want Brown to see me. She made me go in and he made rude remarks to me. They told me I could trust him, and that he was rich and would always see that I was protected."

Minister Goes to the Rescue.

The story of the girl's rescue is no less remarkable than her experience in the place. A seamstress, Mrs. Walton, was locked up in the place, but broke out. She went to the Rev. Mr. Condit and told him the story. He went directly to the place, broke in the door, and rescued the girl. She said that Brown was coming that night to take her somewhere, she did not know where, and she felt much afraid to go. She was thankful for being rescued, but hesitated about assisting in the prosecution of Mrs. Lyons, as she disliked to give the testimony that was necessary.

Professor Taylor says the case is but a beginning of the prosecution that will be made of women who are in Mrs. Lyons' kind of business. He says there are such places all over the city, and he is determined to break them up.

"We have a complete case against these people," he said, "and Mother Lyons will have to go to the penitentiary. Brown is to be arrested if it takes half the police force to find him. He is a rascal."

Mrs. Lyons and her husband were in court. They were hard looking and betrayed no feeling of shame while the testimony was being heard. Attorney Joseph O'Donnell insisted on prosecuting the case to the full limit in spite of the hesitation of Jennie Johnson. He said he would conduct the case without fees for having the satisfaction of driving "a nest of harpies" from the city.

An investigation of the case by the police showed that Bert Brown was a bartender in a cheap saloon on the West Side and had promised Mrs. Lyons if she could get Jennie Johnson in his power that he would pay her well for it. Laura Lyons, the daughter, also had a young bartender to whom she was anxious to introduce the girl.

LOOK FOR DAVIS' RESIGNATION.

Building Trades Council's Secretary May Quit Next Week — Important Labor Conference Tonight.

A. Davis, secretary of the Building Trades council, whose resignation was expected at the meeting last evening, was unable to attend. Illness was given as the cause of his absence, and it is thought that the resignation will be presented at the next meeting. Since the defection of the carpenters from the central body, it is said, the salary of the secretary has not been paid, and the proposed plan of the body is to pay the successor of Mr. Davis for the meetings attended alone.

In the speeches of the leaders of the Building Trades council and the sentiment voiced by the members the desire to abandon their present quarters was implied. The lease for the present headquarters has not been signed, and it is the belief that an exodus from the structure which has housed the council since its inception soon will follow.

A call for a meeting tonight, 198 Madison street, has been issued. A member from each trade is to be present. The discussion of the future of labor organizations, if the Building Trades council dissolves, is expected. The carpenters will not be represented, the members by a vote refusing to send a delegate.

COL. PALMATER KILLS HIMSELF.

Veteran Soldier of Kenosha, Wis., Takes His Own Life While Suffering from Melancholia.

Kenosha, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—Colonel Charles Palmater committed suicide while suffering from melancholia at his home in this city this afternoon by shooting himself in the right temple. Colonel Palmater had been ill for some time, and his daughter, Mrs. Harry B. Robinson, was attending at his bedside. During the civil war he saw four years' service in the army as a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. He is survived by a widow and four daughters, one being Mrs. C. H. Emery of Chicago.

HIDE HEADS AS MEN ROB.

TWO WOMEN SO SCARED THEY FAIL TO GIVE WARNING.

Plaza Annex Entered by Burglars, and, Although an Electric Call Bell Is Within Easy Reach, Mrs. T. H. Devereaux and Her Mother Bury Their Faces in the Bed Quilt Rather than Take Any Chances — Attacked by Four Highwaymen.

Awakened by the flash of a dark lantern and the noise made by burglars, Mrs. Thomas H. Devereaux and her mother, Mrs. Henry Kemmler, were so frightened that they dared not summon help. They covered their heads with the bed quilt while the thieves proceeded to rob and ride away on a tandem, the property of Mr. Devereaux.

The women were in the Devereaux apartments in the Plaza Annex, 516 North avenue. The thieves were working in an adjoining room. An electric call bell was within easy reach of the women.

Last Wednesday Mr. Devereaux, who is a publisher at 389 Dearborn street, left for California on a business trip. Mrs. Devereaux and her mother, fearing burglars, decided to occupy the same room. Early yesterday morning the two women were awakened by the noise of men in the storeroom that forms a part of the Devereaux suite. Light came from over the transom, and they could hear low mutterings.

"There is some one in the house," whispered Mrs. Devereaux to her mother.

"Hadn't you better ring the bell or call for help?" her mother suggested.

"Get out of bed? I would not move for a million dollars," was Mrs. Devereaux's reply.

Both women remained awake for the rest of the night. When daylight came they reported the robbery to the clerk of the hotel, and an investigation showed that the robbers had secured a tandem, a bicycle, and a number of small articles.

Robbed by Four Men.

John Siefer, 127 Barber street, was held up, beaten, and robbed, by four highwaymen late at night at Fifth avenue and Polk street. Siefer's hat, watch, and $2 were taken. Four men were arrested by Sergeant Mooney and Detective Niland of the Harison Street Police Station after a chase, in which the officers were compelled to use their revolvers. Siefer identified the alleged robbers, who gave their names as James Wright, William Barrett, Walter Madison, and Frank Williams.

Unique Alibi Plea Fails.

A unique alibi plea failed to suffice in the case of Wolfe Sirlin, who, together with Henry Steffke, was yesterday convicted of receiving stolen property. The men are charged with buying 600 pounds of copper wire which August Ptack and Michael Knuefke testified they had stolen from the Elston avenue barns of the Chicago Consolidated Traction company. The defense was that on the morning of the sale Sirlin was praying for a deceased parent in the B'nai Israel Temple.

Boys Take Horse and Wagon.

George O'Brien and John O'Malley, boys, were arrested yesterday while in possession of a horse and wagon belonging to Levi Bros., 12 Wells street. A companion jumped from the wagon and escaped, although several shots were fired at him by Detectives Padian and Fransen.

Two Nations Catch a Thief.

Through the combined efforts of two governments a number of revolvers which were lost six months ago have been recovered in Antwerp, Belgium, and some of the property is now in the possession of the consignee, a Chicago firm. When the cases containing weapons reached Chicago it was found that eighty of the pistols were missing. Collector Nixon at once wrote to the Antwerp authorities, and after much correspondence and a lapse of six months word has just been received that the weapons have been located in a pawnshop. The thief is in jail.

Police Catch Bad Boy.

Robert Ellison, a 16-year-old cripple, who is alleged to have felled Miss Edan Smith, 205 Erie street, with his crutch and to have robbed her of $6, was arrested yesterday. Ellison is on parole from the John Worthy School.

Robs as a Risk Agent.

Detectives from the Hyde Park Police Station have reached the conclusion that the man who has been robbing residences in that district poses as an insurance agent, in this way securing admission to houses and sizing up the possibility of robbing them. A number of flats recently have been looted.

Watchman Shoots a Boy.

Jacob Pessenge, a private watchman, saw three boys carrying bundles at Oak and Larrabee streets, early this morning, and called to them to halt. The boys ran, and Passenge followed, shooting several times. One of the boys, William Noyle, fell, shot in the left hip. He was taken to the County Jail Hospital. In the bundle which he carried were several bolts of cloth. They were identified as goods taken from the tailor shop of Hogfeldt & Son, 169 Oak street. The burglars had entered through the skylight. Noyle said he lived at 182 Larrabee street.

CHOOSES WIFE AND WINS POST.

Good Luck of J. W. Baily Causes a Matrimonial Boom at Chicago University.

Matrimony has received a boom among the divinity students at the University of Chicago. The romantic experience of John Williams Baily, who gave up a scholarship to get a wife and has now gained a post better than the one he renounced, is the cause. Baily has reversed the adage by showing that he could eat his cake and keep it, too.

Mr. Baily is a resident of Franklin, Ind., and was graduated from Franklin College in 1898. Among his classmates was Miss Celestine Wood, to whom he became engaged. Coming to Dr. Harper's school, he received a scholarship valued at $205 a year. After two lonely years in Middle Divinity Hall, he went home last Christmas and married Miss Wood. By the rule of the university he thereby lost his scholarship.

But Mr. Baily did not hesitate. He let the money go, rented a little flat at 6142 Ingleside avenue, and went on with his studies. The divinity faculty, who are all married men, appreciated devotion of this kind, and voted him a fellowship worth $420 a year in the department of New Testament history.

M'NICHOLS FREE; ELUDES CAPTOR

Thief and Alleged Jury Briber Escapes While on Way to Criminal Court.

GUARD TELLS FAKE STORY.

Antonio Denemark, Who Had Prisoner in Charge, Distorts Facts to Deneen.

DRINKS WITH HIS CHARGE

"Eddie" McNichols, under indictment for jury-bribing, escaped yesterday while he was being taken to Judge Brentano's court, in the Criminal Court Building. Antonio Denemark, an attaché of the House of Correction, was in charge of the fellow when he made his successful break for liberty.

Denemark was at once suspended, pending an investigation. He told conflicting stories and finally admitted he was distorting the truth.

McNichols was not in shackles. Prisoner and agent of the law were drinking together in Frank's "Palm Garden," 267 West Madison street. McNichols, it is said, broke and ran. Denemark followed, firing two shots in the air. McNichols continued his flight and escaped.

Denemark Tells False Story.

After the escape Denemark hurried to the Criminal Court Building and told a weird story to State's Attorney Deneen. At the Desplaines Station last night he acknowledged that this was a fabrication.

To the State's Attorney Denemark said he left the South Halsted street cable line at Dearborn and Adams streets and proceeded north with his prisoner. When they reached the river McNichols begged that the handcuffs be taken off and Denemark consented. When they passed the entrance to Shaffer's saloon, opposite the Criminal Court Building, two men sprang from the entrance and seized Denemark by the coat.

"The attack was so sudden I did not know what had happened," Denemark said, in telling his story, "and when I came to I saw three men running toward the Dearborn avenue viaduct. I followed and fired three shots, but they had too much of a lead and got away behind the cars on the Northwestern track."

Facts Come to Light.

This story was believed and Frank Tyrell of the State's Attorney's office started out on the case. Soon he was told that the escape had been made at Frank's saloon. Next came news from Superintendent Sloan of the bridewell that McNichols was not handcuffed.

But no one could be found along Dearborn avenue who had seen the fight or heard the shots, and Denemark was accused by State's Attorney Deneen of inventing the story. This he would not then admit.

Investigation along West Madison street disclosed the fact that Denemark and McNichols had visited several of the saloons, and that both had been drinking. McNichols ordered soda and whisky, while Denemark drank straight whisky.

They entered Frank's saloon at 9 o'clock, when Jacob Frank was tending bar. A subpœna had been issued for Frank in the case, and McNichols told Denemark he wanted him to serve it right away. Frank denies he has any connection with the matter, and the police declare the subpœna was issued to give McNichols a chance to enter the saloon and so escape. The three had their drinks in front of them when McNichols, according to Frank's story, made a dash for the door, followed by Denemark.

The men ran west on Madison street to Morgan street and north on Morgan to an alley. Denemark fired twice, but into the air, as a large crowd had gathered.

Last night at the Desplaines Street Station Denemark said he had been hoodwinked at the Palm garden and admitted his story to Deneen was false.

Taken on Robbery Charge.

McNichols was being conducted to the Criminal Court Building on a writ of habeas corpus. Last November he was arrested for a robbery on an Ogden avenue car, near Jefferson and Randolph streets. With him the police captured Frank Matusek and William Scully, known as "Scully de Robber." All but Scully were released on bail. While the three men were awaiting trial Charles Willard, a juror in the Thomas Barry burglary case, accused three men of trying to bribe him. One of these he identified as James Connor of 117 North Clark street, who in turn implicated McNichols and Jeremiah Cremin. Last February the three were indicted, but in the meanwhile McNichols had been sentenced to six months in the bridewell.

The writ of habeas corpus was issued to get McNichols from the bridewell. It was on his way to court that he escaped.

McNichols' police record extends back to 1900. The police last night were making every effort to recapture the fellow, and Captain Colleran said he hoped to succeed.

FIREMAN M'GHIE DIES A SUICIDE

Pistol Shot Wound Inflicted When Despondent from Illness Proves Fatal—End at Presbyterian Hospital.

Assistant Engineer John McGhie of engine company 20 of the Fire department died early yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital from a pistol shot wound, self-inflicted, while despondent from sickness. McGhie had been a member of the Fire department for five years, and lived at 155 Fry street. The fireman had been at his home sick for several days. Daily reports were received from the sick man, and he was to all appearances improving. On Thursday morning Captain Case was notified that McGhie had attempted suicide. The ambulance from the West Chicago Avenue Police Station conveyed the unconscious fireman to the Presbyterian Hospital.

During the night Mr. McGhie had arisen from a couch in his bedroom and securing a revolver had fired a shot into his brain. His wife was awakened by the shot and discovered her husband unconscious.

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MERCHANT HELD AS A PAUPER.

Business-Man Detained on Arrival from Europe on Account of False Arm.

SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND.

Eccentric Man Named Zolinger, Said to Be a Miser, Takes His Own Life.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 5.

Albert Priestman, a Philadelphia merchant who arrived here on the White Star line steamship Germanic this morning, was held up by the immigration authorities and sent to Ellis Island for examination because he had an artificial arm. Mr. Priestman was detained under that section of the immigration laws which holds that any invalid likely to become a public charge must be detained until assurances are forthcoming that he will not be a public charge. As a matter of fact, Mr. Priestman is a well-to-do Philadelphia merchant, and, although an alien, has been in this country more than ten years. He was taken before Commissioner Fitchie, and immediately discharged.

Artificial Arm Causes Merchant Trouble.

Mr. Priestman has crossed the Atlantic several times, and until today had never had the slightest trouble with the immigration authorities. Consequently he was surprised and angry when an officer ordered him to prepare to go to Ellis Island. The trouble was that the Marine Hospital surgeon, H. H. Stearns, who visited the Germanic down the bay noticed that Mr. Priestman's left arm was missing, and made note of the fact in the certificate which he is required to submit to the officers from the Barge office. This certificate fell into the hands of a new inspector, and he ordered the merchant's detention.

Mr. Priestman arrived in the first cabin, and his personal appearance gave no indication that he was likely to become a public charge.

Mr. Priestman was seen by a reporter at his home near Philadelphia this evening.

"I have been back and forth five times since first coming to the United States ten years ago," he said, "and I have never had any difficulty. This time I came back as usual among the cabin passengers. When the Germanic was about half way between quarantine and port I was taken in charge by the immigration officials and told that because I was minus my left hand, which I lost in a gunning accident many years ago, I must go to Ellis Island until I had proved that I was not likely to become a public charge.

"As my wife and family were waiting for me in Germantown, I came over to Philadelphia on Thursday night, promising to return to Ellis Island the next morning and submit to an examination. It was the most outrageous piece of business of which I have ever heard, and I intend to go to Washington and see that some of those officials who were trying to be smart are hauled over the coals."

The Countess of Strafford, formerly Mrs. Cora Colgate, has sold her country place at New Hamburgh on the Hudson to William P. Clyde for $55,000. It is understood that she made the sale herself while coming over on a steamer from Europe.

George Amos of Knoxville, Ia., one of the most prominent shippers of horses to the Eastern market, died today in Bellevue Hospital of pneumonia.

Eccentric Man Kills Himself.

"Old Man Zolinger" they called him in the vicinity of Fifteenth street and Second avenue. Not because he was so old, for he was not, but rather because he seemed to never have been young. He had also the reputation among some people of being a miser, and when he shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound, this morning, there was much speculation as to what would become of his money. It was a hobby with him to mingle with the crowds that haunt auction-rooms, and he was a liberal buyer of odds and ends, for which he had, apparently, no possible use. This was the bent his miserly instinct took. He hoarded "lumber."

The owner of more than 100 fine umbrellas John Zolinger ambled slowly through the streets in the rain unsheltered. Nine watches, some of them of fine gold, were found in his squalid quarters after he had died, and yet he never carried a timepiece when he went abroad. Linen there was, enough to start a furnishing store.

Among the effects left by Zolinger were two life insurance policies and $108.08 in cash, which was taken from his vest pocket. There was also a bank book calling for deposits amounting to $4,000.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said regarding the report from Indianapolis that the State of Indiana had notified the officers of the United States Steel corporation that the company must pay a $50,000 fee under the law that provides that corporations organizing outside Indiana but doing business there must pay one-tenth of 1 per cent on the capital invested in that State: "Permanent officers of the United States Steel corporation have not been elected yet and there is no officer to notify of any such fee as reported. As no notification has been received by J. P. Morgan & Co., we have nothing to say."

All records for any district in the country for internal revenue receipts were broken on Thursday when the amount paid into Collector Treat's office in this city footed up $515,886. Of this amount $460,000 was for 1,000 documentary stamps. The Collector's comment on the day's business was that it was "an impressive lesson of the tremendous amount of business that has been developed under the present combinations of capital. The corporations are doing much to pay the taxes of the people. The newly formed steel trust will probably pay to the government for its issue of stocks and bonds more than $900,000." Collector Treat, who has the Second District of New York, added that the revision of the internal revenue tax schedule would probably reduce the receipts of his office about $2,000,000 a year.

Breaks Record of Internal Revenue Receipts.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has decided to build at Newport, and her agent is looking for a large tract of land upon which to erect a handsome cottage. It is understood that Mrs. Palmer will spend a portion of the season in Newport.

The North German Lloyd steamship Rhein, which arrived today from Bremen, landed the largest number of immigrants, 2,449, ever brought to this port in one vessel.

William McCreery said today that there was foundation for the report that John Claflin of the wholesale dry goods firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. was planning a system of retail dry goods stores. The details of the plan, he said, were not sufficiently perfected to permit him to make them public. Mr. McCreery said that Mr. Claflin was now working on these details, and would probably complete them in a day or two. By the plan proposed several of the large dry goods stores in this, and possibly in other cities, may be brought under one management. Mr. Claflin secured a considerable interest in the McCreery store and real estate in West Twenty-third street last November. This real estate includes the building on the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, adjoining the building occupied by the McCreery store. The corner building is now occupied by various tenants. Their leases will not be renewed, and as rapidly as these leases expire the vacated stores will be occupied by the dry goods firm.

Plans System of Retail Dry Goods Stores.

Miss Mabel Grace Oliver, known on the stage as Mabel Kerr, was married on March 8 to Mr. S. C. Blessing, the manager of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, but the fact was not known even to some of the most intimate friends of the couple until a couple of days ago.

In front of a dingy little shop in East Houston street, just off Broadway, there hangs a rusty sign, on which is written, "E. Heinecke, watchmaker." The owner of the place, a hearty old German, has in his pocket a ticket for passage to Southampton aboard the liner New York, sailing from here on May 22. He says he is going back to his native land next month to regain a title and a fortune after an exile of forty-five years. He tells that he is Count Edmund Von Larisch; how he became a Lieutenant of the Fourth Uhlan Regiment, in Salzwedel, District of Magdeburg, Prussian Province of Saxony; how he killed with a thrust of his sword the Major of the regiment, Count von Ponita, because the latter had insulted the woman he loved, the Countess von Arnim-Boytzenburg, and how he had to flee from the country on account of his deed. He says he was formally exiled by court-martial for forty-five years, and that in his absence his sister, Natalie, Princess von Wittgenstein, has had charge of the property, though she was not allowed to send him any money. Now she is going to meet him in London.

Will Return to Regain Title and Fortune

Controller Coler turned over to the State Treasurer today a check on the City Trust company for $1,055,290, that being the amount of the collections he has made during the last three months on account of the collateral inheritance tax. The Controller's fee on these collections amounted to a little over $10,000.

Suit was begun today in the United States Circuit Court by J. Craig Havemeyer against Frederic R. Coudert, Paul Fuller, Daniel J. Holden, and Frederic R. Coudert Jr., composing the firm of Coudert Bros., in which Mr. Havemeyer asks that judgment of $16,000 be granted him. The suit grows out of the attempt to launch the Kern Incandescent Gaslight company, controlling the Kern patents. According to the complaint, Coudert Bros. acted as promoters of the company. Mr. Havemeyer subscribed for $25,000 preferred stock, the agreement being that it would become due only after the entire $3,000,000 preferred stock had been subscribed for and $500,000 cash paid in. This, so the complainant says, never occurred, but he himself made payments aggregating $16,000 on his subscription.

Sues to Recover Stock Subscription.

Lieutenant General Miles and a party of friends occupied a box at the Wild West show at Madison Square Garden tonight. The cavalry detachments connected with the Wild West show saluted General Miles, who returned the salute.

Senator Trainor introduced a bill at Albany this morning incorporating the Inebriates' Home of New York City. William T. Jenkins, Campbell White, George R. Bidwell, Delancy Carter, Isaac H. Love, and Frank J. Cuthbert are named as trustees. The home is to be established under the membership corporations law. It is to have the power to receive and retain inebriates under rules provided by the State Board of Charities. Committing magistrates are authorized to commit habitual drunkards to the home for terms varying from six months to a year, according to previous condition and reputation. New York City is to provide for the maintenance of the home. The purpose is said to be the treatment of indigent poor for alcoholism.

To Establish Home for Inebriates.

A young man appeared on Broadway today wearing a straw hat. It had a high, round-topped crown and a rolling brim and was decorated with a white silk cord. The wearer walked ten blocks without receiving bodily harm, and then got aboard a Harlem bound car.

Miss Minnie Ashley, the actress who played a leading part in the "San Toy" opera, has decided to defy the objections of a part of the public in Great Neck, L. I. She has leased the country estate of T. O'Connor Sloan for the summer and next week she will move into it. Last summer Miss Ashley occupied the Northam place there. She liked it so much that she decided to buy it. Negotiations had proceeded so far that Miss Ashley paid part of the purchase money. Then the wealthy residents heard of the sale. They objected to theatrical people, and so vigorous was their opposition that the sale fell through. Notwithstanding this sentiment, Miss Ashley will this year occupy one of the prettiest places on Great Neck.

Minnie Ashley Leases House in Great Neck.

David G. Bodman, 83 Third avenue, Newark, whose stomach was removed by a surgical operation last Saturday, is rapidly gaining strength. Today his physicians were able to redress his wounds. The patient's temperature and pulse were normal, and he expressed a desire to be allowed to get up. A similar operation performed in Brooklyn proved fatal.

An odd mystery of two continents was by no means cleared up today by investigations made by the law firm of Coudert Bros., attorneys for Count Robert de Pomereu of Paris, who has begun action in the French courts to prove that he is not married and specifically that he is not the husband of one Angele Lizzie Barrier Pomereu, formerly of New York. According to the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics Angele Lizzie Barrier was married on Jan. 28, 1892, at the City Hall by Alderman Clancy to a man who describing himself as "Robert, Vicomte de Pomereu."

French Count Seeks to Show He's Not Married.

There were two witnesses to the ceremony—Policeman Enos V. Wood and Lucy Lecher, a friend of the bride and the wife of Charles Lecher.

Mrs. Lecher when seen tonight said she knew Angele Barrier well, but she did not know where she was now. She said the woman's father was a courier either in Russia or China. The Frenchman, she said, always boasted of his title, but she did not take any stock in it and warned Angele against marrying him, but to no purpose.

Mrs. Ellen Mulholland, after carrying on an extensive real estate and building business in this city, has gone into bankruptcy. Her liabilities are $208,432.79; assets, nothing. She gives her secured claims as $170,500, and her unsecured claims as $37,102.79.

Notwithstanding the fact that C. H. Warren, Vice President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was not present today at the Grand Union Hotel in answer to an invitation to attend a conference looking to settlement of differences between employes of the road and the management in regard to the scale of wages, a strike seemed to be only a remote probability. Members of the National Organization of Railway Employés and chiefs of the organizations of men employed on the road generally expressed the belief that matters would be amicably adjusted. The belief prevailed that Mr. Warren would finally meet the employés, and that an arrangement satisfactory to both sides would in all likelihood be reached. Vice President Warren issued a statement detailing the offers the road had made to increase the wages of some of the men, which were refused.

Wage Troubles on the Jersey Central.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church unanimously decided tonight to call the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnson of St. Louis to the vacant pulpit of the church. It is understood that Dr. Johnson will accept.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

FIGHT TAX FOR WATER POWER.

Realty Board Judges and Others Object to Drainage Canal Plan.

THINK BEST TO WAIT.

Transmission of Energy by Electricity Held to Be Still Experimental.

MONEY IN SPOIL BANKS.

Active opposition to the bill granting the Drainage board the right to levy an additional tax of approximately $5,000,000 to develop the water power of the canal is to be opened at once at Springfield. Representatives of the Chicago Real Estate board—W. W. Baird, W. D. Kerfoot, and H. S. Dietrich—who are now in Springfield working for amendments to the revenue law, have been asked to keep an eye on the water power bill, which now awaits second reading.

Conservative citizens hold that as no definite plans have been outlined for the expenditure of this big sum of money, should the additional levy be sanctioned, the measure should not be passed. They contend that the success of the project of utilizing the waters of the canal to generate electrical power, and transmit this power to Chicago, is problematical. So great is the loss in transmission, that it is argued by many that the transmitting of this energy from Lockport, thirty-six miles away, to Chicago, will not leave sufficient current to light the city's street lamps and to operate the pumps at the pumping stations. Fears are expressed, too, that with no agreement between the city and the Drainage board the latter, once granted the means to develop the water power, may sell the electricity thus generated to private corporations, and seek to make a manufacturing belt of the 7,000 acres along the channel now owned by the Sanitary District.

Millions in Spoil Banks.

Next Friday the Drainage board will open bids for the sale of the clay and stone excavated from the channel, and now lining the banks of the canal for twenty-five miles. It is figured that these spoil banks will produce revenue to the amount of almost $6,000,000, and that there is, therefore, no need of an additional tax levy.

"I am opposed to this bill with its proposed additional tax," said George L. Warner of the Real Estate board. "No definite plans appear to have been determined on, either by the city authorities or by the Sanitary Trustees. The problem of transmitting power in the form of electricity is in its infancy at present, and whether the distance between Lockport and Chicago can be overcome is a matter for experiment. Before any aditional taxes are authorized it seems to me that an expert commission, composed of electrical, hydraulic, and mechanical engineers, and a number of business men, should thoroughly canvass this question, and attempt to eliminate anything of the experimental."

Judges Oppose the Plan.

Several Judges are watching the measure closely and investigating the tentative plans of City Electrician Ellicott and Chief Engineer Randolph of the Sanitary board—plans which conflict in many instances.

"It would be most unwise to have that bill pass," said one Judge during the day. "I shall be ready to go to Springfield and aid in opposing the measure if there seems danger of its passing. The levying of millions of additional taxes with absolutely no definite plans on which the demand is based should not be allowed by the people. The question of electrical transmission is still unsolved. The company supplying power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo finds that it can transmit electricity to points twenty-seven miles from the generating plant. Well, Lockport is thirty-six miles from Chicago, and the consequent greater losses seem never to have been figured out fully. The city should get the benefit of this power, and the problem is too important to be jumped at hurriedly."

Four Trustees Against Scheme.

But five of the nine members of the Drainage board favor the bill now before the Legislature. Four hold that action on this line is premature. Chief Engineer Randolph is avowedly opposed to the plan. He contends that the sanitary trustees should retain full control of the power and that it should be distributed in the territory along the canal. The 7,000 acres of land along the channel cost the board approximately $4,000,000, and is now estimated to be worth $1,000 an acre, or $7,000,000.

"Lease the power to factories," said Mr. Randolph, "and within a few years this land will have become a manufacturing belt which will be of inestimable value to Chicago."

Money to Widen the River.

President Jones learned during the day that the bill authorizing the Drainage board to levy an additional tax of one-half of 1 per cent for an indefinite period, to be used for widening and deepening the river, has been favorably reported upon by the House committee, and will soon be called for passage.

OPENS WAR ON DRUG COMBINE.

Binghamton, N. Y., Firms Charges Conspiracy and Will Prosecute Its Foes in Court.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 5.—[Special.]—Several conspiracy actions were inaugurated here today which, if successful, will break the combination now existing in the retail drug trade throughout the United States. For ten years the retail druggists of the country had been endeavoring to form a combination that would increase the prices of goods, and hold them there. This was finally effected by the formation of tha National Proprietary Association of New York, the National Wholesale Druggists' association of Chicago, and the National Wholesale and Retail Druggists' association of Topeka, Kas.

Rourke Bros. was the only firm in this section refusing to sign the agreement, and advertised drugs at cut rates. Thirty druggists of this city, with the national associations named, combined to freeze them out. The firm's drafts and checks were returned with the statements from all wholesale houses they had been blacklisted, and no goods could be furnished them.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

We have just made arrangements to control the entire output of King Kid. This brand of leather is equally as well known to tanners and custom boot makers as the celebrated King Calf is to our customers.

King Kid is tanned by a process which gives the best results, but is much more expensive than any other process. This costly method makes the skin very strong, gives it strength and durability, and a rich color and polished surface that cannot be obtained in any other way. Shoes made of this leather are not only soft and pliable but exceedingly hard to wear out.

King Kid has the same rich appearance and soft glovey feeling that heretofore has been obtained in the finest of French Kid. No other Kid stock is softer or more comfortable; no other Kid stock is as durable.

The manufacturers of the Regal shoes control the entire output of King Kid. In no other make of shoes can this beautiful leather be obtained.

Look at the shoes of the best dressed people you know and examine the new styles on sale in the highest-priced shoe stores in this and other cities. You can find exact duplicates in our stores.

The Regal, 103 Dearborn-st. 215 Dearborn-st.

STORES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Women's Regal Shoes are made in all the popular styles, both dainty and mannish. The same reasons which account for the superiority of Men's Regal Shoes apply equally well to the Women's styles.
Catalogue of Men's and Women's Shoes sent on application.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Corsets, Silk Petticoats and Infants' Wear.

The special displays in these sections will close tonight. Those who have not seen this interesting exhibit of advance styles and novelties should do so today.

In each section a complete line of styles for the coming season is shown, including all of fashion's most extravagant fancies and conceits.

Corsets.

New models for summer wear are here for inspection, including many fancy imported Corsets. We are showing a large assortment of Corset novelties, attachments and accessories, many of which are absolutely new and shown on this occasion for the first time.

Silk Petticoats.

This display of new and original styles in Silk Petticoats will prove of interest to every woman. The many new effects shown afford an opportunity to make a selection meeting every requirement of color, style and price.

Silk Petticoats of good quality taffeta, in black and colors, a variety of styles for selection, $5.00, $7.50 and $8.75.

Many new and elaborate creations, showing novel effects in embroidered designs in gold and colors, flounces of lace and satin ribbon in handkerchief effects, panel designs, and serpentine effects in lace applique and ruching. Also the popular black-and-white Silk Petticoats, in stripes, checks and plaids, and the new, three-toned chameleon effects. Prices up to $45.00.

Infants' Easter Outfittings.

The opening display of new spring styles continues today, showing, for Easter Wear, dainty little Coats and Hats in a wide variety of designs.

Infants' Hats, 25c, 45c, 50c, 75c, up to $18.75.
Infants' Long Coats, $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, up to $98.75.
Infants' Short Coats, of Bedford Cord, Silk and Pique, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, to $48.75.
Infants' Caps, 25c, 30c, 40c, up to $15.50.
Infants' Reefers, of Beford Cord, Silk and Pique, in pink, blue and white, 85c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, up to $18.75.

Fancy Easter Veilings.

The new Veilings show many fancy effects, and are rather odd and pretty. We have an unusually large selection for Easter wear, showing a variety of new meshes and figures.

Reversible Veilings, double velvet figures on new meshes, dots, ovals and fancy effects in clusters, $1.35 to $2.50 yard.

Jasper Veilings, two-color effects in plain and figured meshes, also white Maline Veiling with gold or silver dots.

Beautiful Cluster Veilings, white mesh with clusters of pink and black dots; also with lavender and black dots, 75c yard.

Veilings of White Maline, with mesh effect and cluster of dots in black, giving effect of a complexion Veil, $1.00 per yard.

THE FAIR

The new long coat for spring.

Men's overcoats that have been tailored by the best workmen in the land.

They hang and fit right.

43 to 46 inches long, vertical pockets, narrow cuffs on sleeves, and made with or without yokes.

This assortment includes also

The new shed-water coats,

stylish spring garments, which have become so popular for either dry or wet weather.

Our special price is only

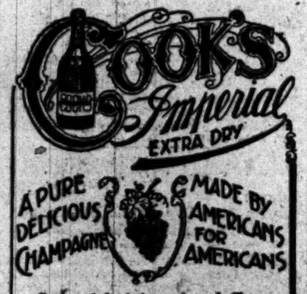
12.75

Marshall Field & Co.

Children's Millinery.

One of the divisions of our Millinery Section is devoted exclusively to hats for children. Today we make a special showing of Easter Hats, in as beautiful and exclusive styles as we have for older folk. Most of these dainty creations are the products of our own workrooms, where they are designed after the prevailing modes. Bring the little ones to see the Easter display.

Trimmed Hats from $3 to $6 and up to $25.



Prepared by judges of good Champagne to the highest priced imported brands.

XXXX

Naturally fermented in the bottle, and recommended by leading physicians.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Why Buy Imported

when you can procure

GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE

Made in America

at less than half the price, yet with all the foreign wine's quality and of unquestioned purity? Awarded the only Gold Medal for American champagne at the Paris Exposition.

It is used in best homes, clubs, hotels and cafes.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y. Sold by all Respectable Wine Dealers.

The Business Office OF THE TRIBUNE WILL BE REMOVED ON MAY 1,

To the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, in the Howland Block, southwest corner of DEARBORN AND MONROE-STS.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS.

QUINA-LAROCHE

When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood, and builds up the entire system.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.
New York: E. Fougera & Co. 30 N. William-st.

TRIBUNE ADVERTISING WILL INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.

OPTIMO

"BEST OF THE BEST"

ALL HAVANA CIGARS.

A. SANTAELLA & CO., TAMPA, FLA.

Chicago Salesroom, 53 Lake-st.

HOT SPRINGS

... ARKANSAS ...

VIA THE

WABASH

THE ONLY LINE VIA ST. LOUIS WITH

THROUGH SLEEPER FROM CHICAGO.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

TICKET OFFICE, 97 ADAMS-ST

Wanted—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. No matter what the matter, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold at druggists' stores, ten for 6 cents. Insist on genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. Ten samples and a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents. Address the Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

KERFOOT FIXES DAY TO RETIRE.

Decides to Leave the Office of Controller Finally on May 1.

HEALTH FORBIDS STAY.

Non-Partisan Reorganization Committee of Council in Secret Session.

EFFORT TO SAVE KIPLEY.

City Controller William D. Kerfoot ended all speculation as to his continuance in office by giving Mayor Harrison his final decision yesterday. He will retire on May 1. There is a possibility that he will be succeeded by the present deputy Controller, E. Allen Frost, who is recommended for the position by Mr. Kerfoot.

Mr. Kerfoot's decision not to accept a second term in the office is in accordance with the advice of his physician. It has been a recognized fact that in this department of the municipal service a business-man finds himself confronted with conditions which he cannot meet with the business methods he has used in his private undertakings. The methods he is obliged to use are offensive to his "business conscience," according to the Controller. This is said to be one trouble which, with many others, deters a man who is at all of a nervous temperament.

These reasons were explained to the Mayor yesterday by Mr. Kerfoot. The decision of the Controller was accepted as final and the Mayor will select a successor. The choice is said to lie among Deputy Controller Frost, Henry A. Knott, and A. O. Slaughter.

"A business-man can come into the Controller's office and do the work—if he is young," said Mr. Kerfoot. "The advice of my physician was not to remain in the office."

Improvements Made by Kerfoot.

During the present Controller's two years in office a number of radical changes for the betterment of the financial system of the city have been instituted. Some of the reforms have been perfected, while others will have to be carried to completion by the next Controller. The general result has been an advancement in the methods of operation in the office. While the city officials despair of ever bringing the department of finance up to the standard of a banking institution, it is admitted that there has been a material improvement under Mr. Kerfoot.

Under his administration the separation of trust funds has been insisted upon and the integrity of these funds has been preserved. The transfer of money from the trust funds to the funds for corporate purposes has been stopped. The Controller has insisted that all expenditures be covered by appropriations and that the expenditures do not exceed the amounts appropriated. He has placed the cash account on a basis which makes it possible to reconcile accounts between the Controller's office and the City Treasurer's office.

In making these changes in methods, however, Mr. Kerfoot has been exposed to more vexations than he cares to experience for another two years.

A movement to save Chief of Police Kipley has been started among the German Lutheran churches of the city, while Irish organizations have begun to insist that he be retired according to the Mayor's present intention. It is not believed that any influence can be brought to bear which will result in retaining the Chief in office. Inspector Harnett and Captain John Wheeler are given the preference in the selection of his successor.

Preparing a Council Slate.

The non-partisan Reorganization committee of the Council met at the Victoria Hotel yesterday. In order to keep the slate a secret and prevent a combination of disappointed Aldermen with the "gang" to defeat it, the committee avoided the City Hall and the offices of its members, and went into hiding. Chairman Frank Bennett, who has been authorized as the spokesman of the committee, said the appointments were not completed, and other meetings would be necessary. It is thought that if the slate can be announced Monday night without any other than the six committeemen having a knowledge of its provisions there can be no successful combination formed against it.

The recommendations now under consideration are said to be as follows:

Finance	Walter J. Raymer
Judiciary	Charles Werno
Schools	Charles Ailing
Gas, Oil, and Electric Light	Nicholas Finn
Railroads	William Mayor

Mayor Harrison began active work on his annual message yesterday. In it he will recommend changes for the Department of Public Works and the establishment of the Water bureau as a department.

VOTERS' LEAGUE ASKS MONEY.

Appeals for Funds with Which to Keep Open Headquarters Throughout the Year.

The Municipal Voters' league has issued an appeal to the public for funds with which to keep open permanent headquarters "for the triple purpose of aiding with its influence the honest members of the Council, watching the behavior of the dishonest and doubtful, and preparing in advance for the support of honest, capable, highminded, and fearless men at the next election."

The bulletin says in part:

"This is urged both by the members of the Council and by many of the league's most earnest supporters. It is a call which cannot be disregarded and it deserves the instant and hearty support of all good citizens. Every dollar which is contributed goes directly into the work. Whatever success has attended the efforts of the league is due not only to the thoroughness of its investigations and the fearlessness of its methods, but also to the disinterested motives of its officers and committeemen, who not only serve absolutely without compensation but are often heavy contributors to its support. Nor do they seek political reward. No officer or member of the Executive committee has ever been a candidate for elective office during or since his connection with the league."

After giving some history of the work of the league the bulletin says:

"From a strictly financial point of view, to say nothing of higher considerations, it is time for all honest stockholders and directors of these companies to awake to a realizing sense of the situation. If the companies desire to deal fairly they can do so only with upright and capable men, in whose election they should actively cooperate.

"Let it be understood that the league is everybody's league. Its contributions this year have varied from $1 to $1,000, and they came from every source, except from candidates for election. Send checks to E. A. Potter, Treasurer, at the American Trust and Savings Bank."

Dr. Milburn in New Pulpit.

The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, formerly of Indianapolis, will preach his first sermon at Plymouth Church tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. Milburn comes to Chicago from the Second Presbyterian church in Indianapolis.

Fine of $150 for Chinaman.

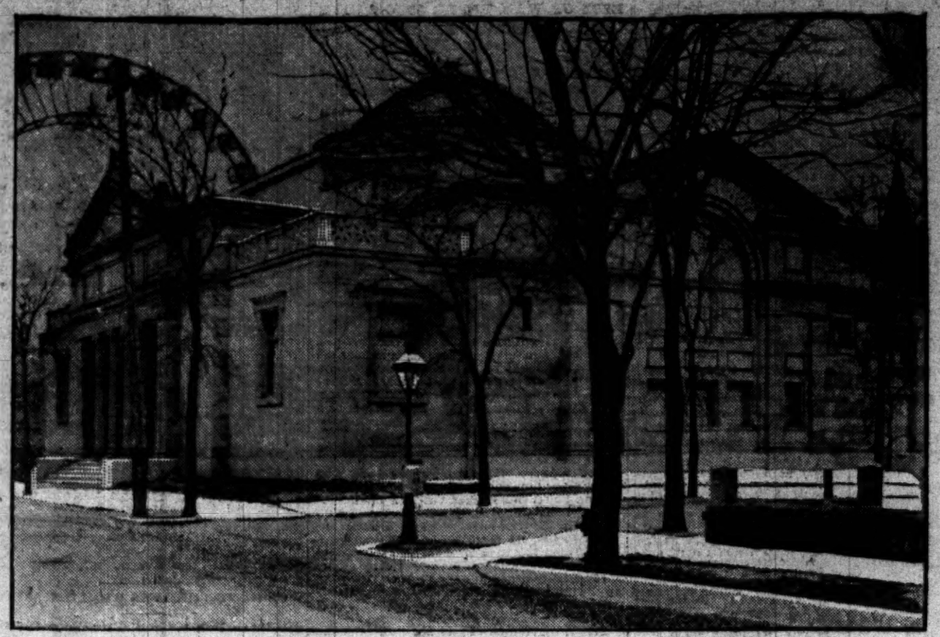
Sam Lee, a Chinaman, who conducted a laundry near the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, was fined $150 for assault and battery by Judge Tuley yesterday. The complaining witnesses were girls.

It Won't Work.

Don't try to move your own telephone. It won't work. If you intend to move between now and the middle of May, notify the Telephone company at once.

If you have no telephone, order one now, that your contract may be received before the publication of the next telephone directory. Chicago Telephone company, Contract Department, 203 Washington street.

NEW SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, COST $120,000.



The Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenues, will be dedicated tomorrow. Four services will be held. Readers of First Church will preside at the 9:30 morning service, Second Church at 11:30 o'clock, Third Church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Fourth Church at 7:45 o'clock in the evening. In addition to the regular service there will be addresses by ex-Judge William G. Ewing, Bicknell Young, and Archibald McLellan.

The ground, building, organ, and furnishings cost $120,000. All the money has been raised and the structure will be dedicated free of debt. The building is 100x116 feet, the auditorium, which will seat 1,450 persons, being 84x112 feet. The four sides of the building are faced with Bedford stone.

By ascending a broad flight of granite steps the recessed portico or loggia is reached. This recess, while serving as a covered way, really is for the purpose of isolating the colonnade and providing for contrasting lights and shadows. At each end of the steps are bronze tripods sustaining the lamps.

From this loggia five double doorways of mahogany open into the outer vestibule, passing through which one enters an extensive foyer, or inner vestibule. Almost the entire congregation may be accommodated in this foyer, which is well lighted and provided with a large fireplace. The auditorium extends above this foyer, forming its ceiling. It is reached by five broad flights of steps so disposed that the auditorium may be filled or vacated quickly. The ceiling of the auditorium is arched, the center containing a handsome stained glass dome thirty feet in diameter, richly paneled and ornamented. The auditorium is decorated with ivory as a field, with all plastic ornaments in gold. The foyer and outside are paved with marble mosaic and wainscoted with marble. Ground was broken for the foundation in August, 1899.

END CITY CANVASS TODAY

BOARD COMPLETES THE COUNT IN TWENTY-ONE WARDS.

At Rate Pursued Official Result in All Wards Will Be Obtained Tonight—Aldermen-Elect May Take Seats on Monday Night—Fahndrich and Nagel Will Demand Places on the Floor—Strauss Defeats Alderman Bos—Result of Day's Work.

If the Board of Election Commissioners keeps up the gait of the last two days its canvass of the votes at the city election on Tuesday will be completed today. In the two days' work already accomplished twenty-one wards have been canvassed.

Completing the count today will insure the newly elected Aldermen the opportunity of taking their seats on Monday night, when thirty-five of them will be sworn in by City Clerk Loeffler. The two short-term men, Fahndrich and Nagel, will demand admission to the Council, and on the decision of this point by the Council rests their fate, together with that of the holdover Aldermen who were moved from their wards, and Aldermen Alling and Palmer, the call for whose election may be questioned.

The result of the recount in the Fifteenth Ward was to give Strauss, Democrat, a slightly larger plurality over Bos, Republican, than the first returns indicated. Strauss has seventy-one plurality.

The board will begin work this morning at 9 o'clock. During the day the returns on constables, which are being canvassed by Colonel Daniel S. Moriarity and a board named by the Election Commissioners, also will be finished and footed, and the result of the whole election known officially.

In the first ten wards of the city canvassed on Thursday Harrison received 44,767 and Haney 40,000, or a total for the two of 84,822. There was a scattering vote for the other Mayoralty candidates of 3,114, bringing the total up to 87,936.

Returns on City Offices.

The vote in the wards canvassed yesterday on the city officers follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Ward.	Harrison.	Haney.	Total vote.
11	5,021	3,337	8,358
12	4,778	3,615	8,393
18	4,320	4,257	8,577
13	4,900	4,218	9,208
14	5,225	4,496	9,721
16	5,705	2,290	8,058
17	5,222	4,614	9,836
18	5,254	2,357	8,611
19	5,582	2,767	8,649
20	5,186	5,111	10,297
21	6,257	4,455	10,712

FOR CITY TREASURER.

Ward.	Gunther, D.	Bluthardt, R.	Ward.	Gunther, D.	Bluthardt, R.
11	4,807	3,235	17	5,360	4,411
12	4,516	3,497	18	5,314	3,326
13	4,497	4,056	19	5,626	2,650
14	4,853	4,189	20	5,377	4,931
15	5,183	5,446	21	6,287	4,336
16	5,710	2,221			

FOR CITY CLERK.

Ward.	Loef-fler, D.	O'Shaughnessy, R.	Ward.	Loef-fler, D.	O'Shaughnessy, R.
11	4,486	3,582	17	5,065	4,685
12	4,400	3,787	18	5,068	2,494
13	4,710	4,788	19	5,178	3,178
14	4,423	4,588	20	4,302	5,973
15	4,890	5,725	21	5,508	4,890
16	5,562	2,559			

FOR CITY ATTORNEY.

Ward.	Ryan, D.	Hebel, R.	Ward.	Ryan, D.	Hebel, R.
11	4,694	3,334	17	5,043	4,715
12	4,429	3,655	18	5,083	2,426
13	4,902	4,558	19	5,590	2,639
14	4,464	4,442	20	4,620	5,693
15	5,141	5,842	21	5,235	5,377
16	5,559	2,351			

Vote on Aldermen.

The vote on Aldermen in the wards canvassed during the day follows:

ELEVENTH—Anton Novak, R., 2,748; Cullerton, D., 5,751; Doering, 33; Mudra, 115; Rowan, 24; McGill, 82; Rosson, 46; Krueger, 1,021.

TWELFTH—Schabeck, R., 3,694; Zimmer, 4,645; Peebles, 66; Miller, 135; Sandelin, 108; Sorma, 95.

THIRTEENTH—Scully, R., 4,495; Rogers, 3,898; Beelman, 208; Brooks, 50; Lambert, 99.

FOURTEENTH—Fowler, R., 5,004; Little, D., 3,750; Mack, 51; Fraelich, 42; Worsley, 29; Williams, 126.

FIFTEENTH—Bos, R., 3,895; Strauss, D., 3,966; Meister, 77; Niemann, 60; Olsen, 276.

SIXTEENTH—Szwajkart, R., 3,004; Leininger, D., 5,094; Werber, 25; Schurak, 28; Frankel, 154.

SEVENTEENTH—Smulski, R., 5,089; McGrath, 4,400; Budzinski, 65; Benson, 64; Haarvig, 39; Jasinski, 221.

EIGHTEENTH—J. J. Brennan, D., 6,424; McLean, 154; Allen, 213.

NINETEENTH—Bell, 3,294; Morris, 2,633; Roach, 3,633.

TWENTIETH—Patterson, R., 6,041; Duddleston, 4,448; Gurnsey, 72.

TWENTY-FIRST—Helm, R., 4,752; Palmer, D., 6,065; Seward, 55; Krumrine, 29; Meyer, 94; Malone, 31.

RELIEF GIVEN TO MAIL CLERKS.

Postmaster Coyne Makes Good His Promise to Furnish Assistance to Overworked Employes.

The promise of Postmaster Coyne that relief would be given promptly to the overworked clerks of the mailing division, was made good yesterday when the eligible list of the Postoffice was drawn on for extra men and an order was issued for the temporary transfer of many clerks from the executive division.

The temporary increase in the force was made possible by the allowance of a $1,500 emergency fund by the department at Washington. A fund of $500 was granted on Thursday and the additional $1,000 was allowed yesterday. Postmaster Coyne had made strong appeals to Washington, stating the conditions which had resulted in a tie-up of mails in Superintendent McGrath's division.

Word was received from Washington that George Beavers, Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances, would come to Chicago soon and look into the situation.

FOR A HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

HANBERG DECIDES TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF CRUELTY.

Woman Supports H. W. Boulton in His Allegations of Improper Care at the Hands of Warden Graham's Subordinates, and the President of the County Board Says He Will Look Into the Matter at Once—May Influence His Appointments.

An investigation of the charges of cruelty made against officials of the County Hospital will be started immediately by President John J. Hanberg of the County board. On the results of this investigation, it is said, will depend to a great extent the hospital appointments soon to be announced.

Following the charges made by H. W. Boulton against the management of the institution, Mrs. Sarah E. Fox, 2494 North Ashland avenue, complains of cruelty and inhuman treatment while a patient in the hospital. Her testimony tends to support the charges made by Mr. Boulton.

Mrs. Fox says that the treatment she received in the short time she was in the hospital, both from nurses and doctors, convinced her she would never recover from a proposed operation should she remain there. After two days in the place she appealed to her husband, and was removed to another hospital.

"I was in the County Hospital long enough to be shocked and horrified at the treatment which was meted out to the patients," said Mrs. Fox. "The first night I was there a nurse came to me, saying in a harsh tone: 'You go and take a bath and wash your hair, too.' I was obliged to walk unattended and in a thin night dress to the bathroom. When I got there I found the window open about two feet and the room as cold as the outdoor temperature on one of the coldest days we had last March.

"The next evening I felt so lonesome that I was crying almost before I knew it. I am sure that I did not make any noise, but a nurse came to me and said:

"'What's all this fuss about? Shut up, now. I won't have any of it.'

"I told her that I was not used to such treatment.

"'So you're the hag that was impudent to a nurse this morning, are you?' the nurse replied. 'Well, I'll tell you that we will do just as much for you as we have to, and no more.'

"Later I asked a doctor when any one was going to pass on my case. He replied: 'I don't know anything about your case, and I will tell you that you will find you cannot do much bossing around here.'"

Mrs. Fox said she would gladly add her testimony to that of Mr. Boulton, in hope that it would result in an investigation.

Warden Graham and Dr. R. C. Rodecher denied Mrs. Fox's statements, and declared their faith in the nurses in charge of the ward in which Mrs. Fox was located.

President Hanberg, in speaking of the matter, said:

"I shall take up these complaints and make a thorough investigation."

WEST SIDE PROPERTY SOLD.

Washington and Humboldt Boulevard Transfers Recorded—A Loan at 5 1-2 Per Cent.

The largest of the real estate transfers that went on record yesterday was that of the property on Washington boulevard, 239 feet west of Hoyne avenue, fronting north, by James A. Murphy to Helen F. Dexter, for $50,000. The lot is 60x133 feet.

The property in Humboldt boulevard, 125 feet south of Catalpa court, was sold by Fanny C. G. Sparks to Isabelle H. Jackson for $25,000. There is a west frontage of thirty-three feet.

The property at the northeast corner of California avenue and Washington boulevard was sold by Eliza J. Evans to Sidmon McHie for $30,000, subject to an incumbrance of $35,000. The property in Washington boulevard, 164 feet east of Albany avenue, was sold by Simon McHie to Eliza J. Evans for $26,000. The lot transferred by Eliza J. Evans has a south frontage of 45 feet and depth of 100 feet. The one transferred by McHie has a frontage of 50 feet and depth of 140¼ feet.

Frank R. Chandler has made a loan to J. H. Talford and W. J. McWade of $60,000 for five years at 5½ per cent. The security is the property on Elaine street, 129 feet north of Roscoe, east front, 125x208 feet.

DINNER OF WISCONSIN ALUMNI.

Quarterly Reunion and Smoker Held at Kinsley's—Roommates of the Early Fifties Present.

The quarterly dinner and smoker of the Chicago Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin was held at Kinsley's last evening. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization. Among those present were two who were roommates in the 50s, Judges Barbour and Skinner, each of whom gave an interesting talk on college reminiscences.

To Collect Personal Taxes.

Kenosha, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—The City Council today passed a resolution ordering the City Treasurer to proceed to collect all the personal taxes due the city. The Treasurer was ordered to use the most stringent measures, and if necessary to file suits in court against the delinquents.

GIVES UP WALLACE SIEGE

DEPUTY BERLIN FAILS TO STARVE OUT WANTED WOMAN.

Concludes She Is Not In Her Apartments at Auditorium and Looks Elsewhere—Rumors of "Diamond Queen's" Presence in Various Places Followed Up in Vain—Former Experiences of Bailiffs Similar to the Present One—Stories of Hotel Employes.

The efforts of Deputy Sheriffs to starve Mrs. Celia W. Wallace, "the diamond queen," out of her apartments in the Auditorium Hotel have failed. After watching the door for many hours, and hearing no sound within, Deputy Berlin concluded that the woman was not in the hotel at all. He relaxed his vigil and went away, carrying the writ of attachment.

The habits of the occupants of room 612 on many occasions have excited the comment of the employes of the hotel during her eight years' residence there. The transom is covered carefully and no lights can be discerned from the corridors, while the rappings of bellboys or chambermaids have been unheeded many times, although Mrs. Wallace was known to be in her room.

The long watch of the officer was the only method satisfactory to the court officials, and, satisfied now that she is not in the hotel, new efforts will be made to locate her and serve the attachment. Many of the deputies of the Sheriff's office have had similar experiences with Mrs. Wallace, who is declared to have evaded service on many occasions, eventually going into court voluntarily upon the advice of her attorney.

Mrs. Wallace's attorneys say the whereabouts of their client is unknown to them, and that they have had no communication with her since the first subpœna in the case was served two weeks ago. On that occasion, it is said that the physician who furnished the certificate to the court telling of Mrs. Wallace's inability to appear and endure a cross-examination was compelled to feel the pulse of his patient through the partly closed door of her room, being denied admittance.

Stories of many gems being secreted in the room are not credited by the hotel employés, who assert that the greater part of Mrs. Wallace's jewelry is deposited in the vaults of a State street jewelry firm. Reports that Mrs. Wallace had been seen about the Fine Arts Building and the Wellington Hotel during the day caused two Deputy Sheriffs who knew her to hasten but with writs, but no one could be found who had seen the woman.

Litigation is said to be a delight of Mrs. Wallace, who on one occasion acted as her own attorney in a case in the Circuit Court which she lost. Many times she has appeared in justice courts, defending suits of little importance. Several years ago a judgment for $25,000 was awarded her in the Circuit Court, but the amount not being satisfactory to her she for several weeks refused to accept the money.

JACOB HEISSLER IS DEAD.

Established Halsted Street Baking Plant Bearing Name in 1868—Leaves Widow and Five Children.

Jacob Heissler, President of the Heissler & Junge Baking company, died at his residence, 4427 Grand avenue, yesterday. Mr. Heissler was born in Weiseburg, Alsace, fifty-five years ago and came to this country when 14 years of age. In Buffalo he was apprenticed to a baker, and five years later started a small establishment of his own.

He came to this city in 1868 and at Harrisen and Halsted streets began the bakery business. Three years later AugustJunge was taken into partnership, and the firm has remained unchanged since that period. Shortly after his arrival in Chicago Mr. Heissler was married to Miss Sophia Walker. The widow and five children—Mrs. William F. Juergens, Jacob F. Heissler, Edward R. Heissler, Miss Clara Heissler, and Miss Matilda Heissler—survive. He was President of the German Old People's Home for several years. The funeral will take place from the Holy Angels' Church on Monday at 10:30 o'clock.

JUDGE HANECY BACK ON BENCH.

Mayoralty Candidate Resumes Court Work and Hears Motions for New Trials.

Judge Haney took his place on the bench yesterday and listened to argument on motions for a new trial in cases previously heard.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Danger of impure water is avoided by 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

Grove's Ointment, for all skin troubles, is the need of every home. It recommends itself.

Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

OPEN To-night TILL 10

THE HUB

HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

OPEN To-night TILL 10

Prepare for Easter

AT THE HUB TO-DAY

The only house in Chicago that carries a full variety of

The "Kitchener Yoke" Overcoat, and The "'Varsity Suit,"

as well as all the other desirable fashions worn by dressy men.

Boys' Easter Wear

In every known style for boys of all ages and kinds. The only house that carries all the styles in all the lines....

We will fit and satisfy you before you leave the store.

A beautiful Easter card to every purchaser.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD LAKE VIEW | GOOD CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14th St. | INSANE HYDE PARK

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru, 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas and Cuba, 6 p. m.

For Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, 9 p. m.

For Yucatan, Campeche, Tobasco, and Chiapas, 12 p. m.

For Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6 p. m. up to April 11 for dispatch per steamer Australia.

For Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Samoan and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 9 p. m. up to April 13 for dispatch per steamer Ventura.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 6.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair in southern, showers in northern portion Saturday, with lower temperature, brisk to high northwesterly winds, Sunday fair.

For Ohio—Fair in southwest, rain in northeast portion Saturday, with lower temperature, brisk to high west winds, Sunday fair, except showers in northeast portion.

For Lower Michigan—Rain Saturday, with lower temperature in southern portion, brisk to high north winds. Sunday fair.

For Wisconsin—Clearing Saturday, with lower temperature in southern portion, brisk northwesterly winds, Sunday fair, with higher temperature in western portion.

For Minnesota—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, rising temperature Sunday, fresh northwesterly winds. Probable.

For Iowa—Fair in western, clearing in eastern portion Saturday, northwesterly winds, Sunday fair, rising temperature.

For Missouri—Fair Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature in western portion Saturday, northwesterly winds.

For North Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday, rising temperature in southern portion Saturday, southerly winds.

For South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair and warmer Saturday, Sunday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 5, 8 p. m.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.04	58	62	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Albany	29.78	44	48	W.	...	.08	Cl'dy
Alpena	29.78	42	48	N.E.	...	...	Cl'dy
Atlanta	29.62	56	62	S.	...	.01	Rain
Battleford	29.88	30	50	E.	...	...	Fair
Bismarck	30.00	34	52	N.E.	...	...	Clear
Buffalo	29.78	42	46	E.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
Boston	29.76	42	44	N.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
Cairo	29.92	54	64	N.	...	.16	Cl'dy
Calgary	29.62	28	36	N.W.	...	...	Cl'dy
Charlotte	29.98	58	64	S.E.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
Cheyenne	30.02	36	52	N.W.	...	Tr.	Clear
Chicago	29.36	44	46	E.	...	.02	Rain
Cincinnati	29.38	50	52	S.E.	...	Tr.	Rain
Concordia	29.84	46	52	N.W.	...	.06	Clear
Davenport	29.22	48	50	E.	...	.28	Rain
Denver	30.02	36	52	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Des Moines	29.50	32	48	N.	...	.92	Snow
Detroit	29.60	42	50	S.	...	Tr.	Rain
Dodge City	29.92	44	50	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Dubuque	29.34	44	50	N.E.	...	.20	Rain
Duluth	29.84	34	40	N.E.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
El Paso	30.10	40	52	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Edmonton	29.74	30	32	N.E.	...	...	Cl'dy
Galveston	29.84	66	68	N.W.	...	.04	Clear
Grand Haven	29.66	42	46	E.	...	Tr.	Rain
Green Bay	29.56	36	48	N.	...	...	Cl'dy
Havre	29.66	32	54	S.	...	...	Fair
Helena	30.06	36	52	S.	...	...	Fair
Huron	29.94	38	40	N.W.	...	.36	Clear
Indianapolis	29.30	48	58	E.	...	.12	Rain
Jacksonville	29.92	62	68	N.E.	...	...	Cl'dy
Kansas City	29.96	40	44	N.W.	...	2.02	Rain
Lander	29.96	44	46	W.	...	...	Fair
Little Rock	29.98	54	66	W.	...	Tr.	Clear
Los Angeles	30.06	58	68	W.	...	...	Clear
Marquette	29.74	40	44	N.W.	...	...	Cl'dy
Memphis	29.90	54	66	S.	...	...	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.80	34	46	S.	...	...	Cl'dy
Minnedosa	30.00	38	46	Calm	...	...	Clear
Montgomery	30.00	64	70	S.	...	.04	Cl'dy
Montreal	29.62	34	48	N.E.	...	.04	Cl'dy
Nashville	30.40	64	70	S.W.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
New Orleans	29.98	70	76	S.W.	...	Tr.	Clear
New York City	29.72	46	48	S.W.	...	.02	Cl'dy
Norfolk	29.78	48	54	S.E.	...	...	Cl'dy
North Platte	30.00	46	48	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Oklahoma	29.94	52	64	N.W.	...	.01	Clear
Omaha	29.68	40	40	N.W.	...	.10	Cl'dy
Oswego	29.80	38	40	N.W.	...	.02	Cl'dy
Palestine	29.92	62	66	N.W.	...	...	Clear
Parkersburg	29.50	52	56	N.W.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	29.52	56	58	E.	...	Tr.	Cl'dy
Pittsburg	29.66	48	54	S.E.	...	...	Cl'dy
Pueblo	30.06	38	54	S.W.	...	Tr.	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.84	36	40	N.	...	...	Fair
Rapid City	29.92	46	46	N.E.	...	...	Clear
San Francisco	30.02	52	58	N.W.	...	...	Cl'dy
St. Louis	29.92	46	60	S.W.	...	.36	Cl'dy
St. Paul	29.62	38	44	N.E.	...	.40	Rain
Salt Lake City	29.94	50	50	W.	...	...	Fair
Ste. Marie	29.62	34	46	S.E.	...	...	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.30	48	58	S.W.	...	.18	Cl'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	42	56	N.W.	...	.04	Cl'dy
Vicksburg	29.94	64	70	S.W.	...	...	Clear
Washington	29.74	54	60	E.	...	...	Cl'dy
White River	29.80	38	52	Calm	...	...	Fair
Williston	30.02	36	46	S.	...	...	Clear
Winnipeg	30.08	30	46	N.	...	...	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 44; 9 a. m., 44; 10 a. m., 46; 11 a. m., 48; 12 m., 49; 3 p. m., 49; 6 p. m., 47. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.10; 6 p. m., 29.57.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Benson, Gustava, 58; 43 Chicago-av., April 3.
Bantz, William, 21; 868 May-st., April 4.
Trout, Ruth, 29; 2718 Langley-av., April 4.
Doerk, Edward, 21; 279 Clybourn-av., April 4.
Dye, Henry B., 72; 5054 Loomis-st., April 4.
Douglas, Christina, 46; 756 W. 66th-st., April 2.
Dawson, Mary, 78; 124 Larrabee-st., April 3.
Danielson, Jennie, 53; 807 N. Maplewood-av., April 4.
Ellis, Annie, 46; 184 Fry-st., April 4.
Fitzgerald, Josephine, 28; 582 Lincoln-av., April 3.
Gorman, Peter J., 2; 1129 Johnson-av., April 4.
Granger, Marie, 42; Sauk City, Wis., April 4.
Hodon, Cassie, 13; 977 21st-place, April 4.
Hesno, John, 62; 1875 Carroll-av., April 4.
Larson, John, 39; 236 W. Ohio-st., April 1.
Lamey, John, 48; 404 Grand-av., April 4.
Marshall, William, 80; 168 N. Humboldt-st., April 3.
Martinson, Bertha, 22; 915 N. Albany-av., April 3.
Mason, Charles, 56; Lexington Hotel, April 4.
Matte, Frank, 54; 164 Ewing-st., April 4.
Malak, Agnieska, 12; 856 32d-place, April 4.
Myrick, Jessie, 24; 304 Honore-av., April 3.
Nagle, Ellen, 46; 190 Maud-av., April 4.
Newcomb, George W., 75; 236 Warren-av., April 3.
Novak, Frantisek, 29; 554 Latin-st., April 4.
O'Grady, Cassie, 24; 3351 Aldine-place, April 3.
Olsen, Julia, 38; 18 Boston-av., April 2.
Olson, William, 44; 7315 Greenwood-av., April 4.
O'Neil, Mary, 50; 39 Chesham-st., April 3.
Pearson, John, 50; 1356 N. Artesian-av., April 4.
Potgas, Frank, 33; 4806 N. Clark-st., April 3.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Perkins, Mary L., 87; 281 W. Adams-st., April 5.
Rosch, Mary, 63; 185 Superior-st., April 4.
Richman, Jacob, 75; 4327 Lake-av., April 4.
Surzalski, Stanislaw, 18; 1237 N. Ashland-av., April 4.
Spata, John, 67; 182 Washington-blvd., April 5.
Selke, Charles, 50; 52 String-st., April 4.
Sule, Anton, 60; 506 Center-av., April 4.
Stuart, Kate, 34; 3329 Cottage Grove-av., April 5.
Thomas, Frank, 47; 4558 Armour-av., April 4.
Walsh, William, 60; 356 Indiana-st., April 4.

DEATHS.

GRANT—Winifred, beloved wife of Thomas Grant and mother of Wm. J., Jas. J., Simon P., and Henry E. Grant and Mrs. Mary E. Howard. Funeral Monday at 9 a. m. from late residence, 1176 Fourney-st., to Presentation Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GIBNEY—Mrs. Mary Gibney, aged 82 years, on Wednesday, April 3. Funeral from residence of Edward Laney, Barrington, Ill., on Monday, April 8, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HART—Mrs. Sarah Hart, aged 69 years 1 month, beloved wife of Herman Hart, mother of Mrs. Tillie Desenger, Mrs. Sol Tannenbaum, Esther, Joseph, and Leo H. Funeral 3113 Indiana-av., to Mount Israel, Sunday, April 7, 8 a. m. Cincinnati (O.) and Muncie (Ind.) papers please copy.

HATZFELD—Richard H. Hatzfeld, aged 39 years, beloved father of Clarence Hatzfeld, Laura Hatzfeld, daughter-in-law. Funeral from residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Haentze, 909 W. Eddy-st., near N. 40th-av., Sunday at 2:30 p. m., to Graceland.

HARTMAN—April 3, 1901, Fred Hartman, aged 37 years 14 days, beloved husband of Katie Hartman (nee Hassler). Funeral from residence, 302 W. 22d-st., cor of May, Sunday, April 7, at 1 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

HELD—April 4, 1901, Paul, infant child of Anna and Paul E. Held. Funeral Sunday, April 7, from residence, 1946 Belmont-av., at 2 p. m., to Rosehill, where interment will be made.

PERKINS—Mary L. Perkins, aged 87 years, on Friday, April 5. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Clara H. Mahony, 281 W. Adams-st., at 2 o'clock Saturday, April 6. Interment at Tremont, Ill.

PORTER—Harrold W., son of William H. and Louise M. Porter. Funeral Wednesday, April 8, at 2 p. m. from parents' residence, 291 East 42d-st., to Oakwoods.

RILEY—April 5, Susie Riley. Funeral Sunday, April 7, from her sister's residence, Mrs. R. Donaldson, 220 Francisco-av., thence to St. Columbkill's Church at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

STEVENS—Addie Oates, wife of J. K. Stevens. Funeral Sunday, April 7, at 1:30 p. m., from residence, 690 Washington-blvd., to Rosehill.

WILLIAMS—Marion Virginia, infant daughter of Wilson T. and Mae Williams, of diphtheria, Friday, at 5 p. m. Funeral private, Sunday, at 10 a. m., from 3351 Calumet-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE

MR. E. S. WILLARD

WILL MAKE HIS REAPPEARANCE IN CHICAGO AT

POWERS' THEATER

—ON—

Monday, April 15th,

—IN—

"DAVID GARRICK"

—BY—

T. W. ROBERTSON.

THE AUDITORIUM.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, April 9th and 10th.

THE PRESIDENT'S

United States MARINE BAND

From Washington, D. C.

LIEUT. WM. H. SANTELMANN, Conductor.

AMY

RHODE ISLAND SHOT WINS

E. C. GRIFFITH CAPTURES GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

L. D. Morrison of St. Paul Finishes Second and Other Western Men Are Close to the Leader—Barto and Gottlieb of Chicago Fourth and Fifth at the Finish—Fred Gilbert Falls on His Twenty-fifth Bird—Winner Is a Novice at the Traps.

New York, April 5.—After an exciting finish of the shoot-off in the ties in the grand American Handicap today Eugene C. Griffith of Pascoag, R. I., won the prize with a total of forty-three straight kills at Interstate Park, L. I.

Twenty-two men tied for first honors with twenty-five kills each, and in the shoot-off Griffith, who was on the twenty-eighth yard mark, outshot all his opponents by killing his eighteenth bird.

J. L. D. Morrison of St. Paul, Minn., who stood a yard farther back than Griffith, finished second. He killed seventeen and went out on his eighteenth, which was a difficult bird. Morrison received the second prize of $500 in cash. R. Rahm of Pittsburg, Pa., who was handicapped at twenty-seven yards, failed on the fifteenth round of the shoot-off.

Fourth and fifth at the finish came two Chicago men, J. B. Barto killing eleven birds in the shoot-off and Chris Gottlieb killing ten. R. R. Merrill of Milwaukee finished seventh.

The victory of Griffith was a complete surprise to the majority of the contestants as well as to the spectators, several hundred of whom watched the finish of the contest from the plaza, veranda, and roof of the casino, and when the last bird was shot congratulations were showered on Griffith by all the gunners who had taken part in the big event.

Is the Rhode Island Champion.

The winner holds the State championship of Rhode Island for shooting inanimate targets, but has not been prominent as a live bird trap shooter. He said today he had not shot at more than 300 live birds in his career at the traps. Last year he took part in the Grand American Handicap contest and killed twenty-two out of the twenty-five, and this was his most successful effort at live birds until today.

On previous occasions when men tied with full scores in the handicap they divided the moneys, which, under the conditions, was due to the high guns, but this year no arrangement was arrived at by the twenty-two who tied and they shot off for individual positions and moneys. Griffith received $600 in cash and the silver cup presented by the Interstate association.

Following is a list of those who took part in the shoot-off, arranged as they finished, together with the amount of money prize each received:

E. C. Griffith, Pascoag, R. I., 28 yards, 18 killed, $600 and silver cup.

J. L. D. Morrison, St. Paul, 29 yards, killed 17, $500.

R. Rahm, Pittsburg, 27 yards, killed 14, $400.

J. B. Barto, Chicago, 28 yards, killed 11, $225.

Chris Gottlieb, Chicago, killed 10, $225.

Dr. J. J. Knowlton, New York, 29 yards, killed 8, $162.

R. R. Merrill, Milwaukee, 29 yards, and R. Trumbauer, Royersford, Pa., 28 yards, killed 7, $127 each.

C. C. Nauman, San Francisco, 28 yards; R. B. Bond, Jessups, Md., 27 yards; C. W. Feiganspan, Newark, N. J., 30 yards; and Ed Hickman, Kansas City, 28 yards, killed 6, $100 each.

Grant Gardner, Rochester, N. Y., killed 5, $72. Henry Newark, N. J., 28 yards, and F. S. Parmelee, Omaha, 30 yards, killed 5, $72 each.

Dr. Edmond Altabas, Chicago, 28 yards, killed 2, $72.

J. L. Allabaster, Chicago, 27 yards, killed 1, $72.

Dr. Frank Baltimore, Jr., Lockport, N. Y.; Wythesville, Va., 29 yards; W. D. Townsend, Omaha, 27 yards; F. E. McKay, Minneapolis, 27 yards; and Dr. Jones, Jamaica, L. I., 29 yards, each missed their first bird and received $72.

The remaining money was divided among the contestants who scored 24 each and the men received $34 apiece.

Gilbert Misses His Twenty-fifth.

When the shoot was resumed early in the day the wind and rain storm was falling steadily. The weather cleared as the shoot progressed during the afternoon. Fred Gilbert of Spring Lake, N. J., was a prime favorite to win the handicap honors, and he was the only one of the three scratch men who shot twenty-four straight in the handicap on the first day's shoot. On this occasion, however, the Western shooter drew a lively right quartering driver, which he dropped with his second barrel, but missed it by only a slight bit, and when the boy tried to retrieve it the pigeon evaded him and flew away out of bounds, seemingly unhurt.

Fox of Baltimore succeeded in killing twenty-five straight, and, next to Gilbert, was looked upon as the most dangerous aspirant for greater honors. He too fell victim to the luck of the game, as he missed the first bird he drew on the shoot-off. The bird was a straightaway driver and, as it failed to hit it with its first shot, this made his first miss in any event on the program during the tournament.

The well-known experts lasted long enough to get into the group of leaders at the end of the twenty-fifth round, and, with the exception of Gilbert, they were the first shut out of the money by failing to kill twenty-four.

Among those who missed two or more birds were Dr. Carver, A. B. Elliot of Lansdowne, Pa.; Kelly, Kansas City, Rolla O. Heikes of Dayton, O.; Thomas Marshall of Keithsburg, Ill.; Harold Money of the Interstate Gun club; D. Bates, the Canadian champion, who won last year; Thomas Murfey, and E. D. Fulford of Utica. Forty-six men killed twenty-four each in regular shoot and divided the remainder of the purse, each receiving $34.

During the afternoon the consolation handicap at sixteen birds was decided. There were ninety-nine entries, and of these Nauman, Bates, Brown, Sperry, Parmelee, Gottlieb, Harold Money, Griffith, Colonel Martin, Tramp, Grieff, Lilly, Merrill, and Steinmetz killed sixteen birds and received $55 each. Sixteen others killed fifteen birds and divided the money, each getting $4.20.

Tomorrow the Gilligan handicap at the international trophy will be shot for. These will also be the Sportsmen's association trophy handicap.

MILER'S GOSSIP OF THE FIGHTERS.

Tommy West Explains His Recent Defeat by Marvin Hart.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Tommy West, the Eastern pugilist, arrived in the city yesterday from Louisville, where he met defeat at the hands of Tommy Ryan and Marvin Hart. West's nose is beautifully festooned with a deep gash placed there by Ryan and enlarged by Hart.

Tommy claimed Chicago as his home several years ago, and says he will remain here a day or two to renew old acquaintances. He does not feel much disheartened over his defeat by Hart, especially of that contest and pugilism in general, said:

"I can beat that fellow Hart, sure. I am not, I suppose, understood as a fighter, because he beat me fairly and squarely. I was not, however, in condition to put up a good fight. I got a touch malaria fever in Memphis, which was a hard one, and took on Hart at short notice, and before I had fully recovered."

"Why didn't you wait until you were in shape before you tackled him?" was asked.

"Wait, did you say? What for? The club wanted the fight and I wanted the money, and, as the club manager had the contract to fight Hart, win, lose, or draw, I accepted. I'm in the fighting game for what is in it, and any time I can get a match and money for it you will find me on the spot ready to do business. They can't bring them too big nor too often on those propositions. I've had a time I figured reputation against money, but I've learned that a man must have the latter if he wants to eat three meals a day.

"I'm not in it for the glory, and opportunities for earning money do not stare me in the face as in my younger days, so I'm taking on any one I can get, provided the money is there. I'm not hunting fight, neither am I dodging it. I've got a neat bank roll, enough to keep the wolf from the door if I never fight again. Besides this, I've got a boxing academy in Brooklyn, with a big class of pupils.

"West says Hart is a heavyweight and cannot fight below 175 pounds, and that his knowledge of fighting is slight, as fighting is limited. He's got a good wallop," he said, "but if he takes my advice he'll sidestep such fellows as McCoy and Choynski."

"Tom O'Rourke is hot on the trail of Tom Sharkey with "Kid" McCoy. There was a time—and not so long ago—that O'Rourke tried to lead the public to believe Sharkey could whip any man on earth. The sailor certainly put it on McCoy, even if he failed with Jeffries, Ruhlin, and Fitzsimmons. O'Rourke also wants to match the "Kid" against either Tommy Ryan or Jack Root. Ryan is willing to match with McCoy, provided he can make the middleweight limit, 158 pounds. Tommy can fight at 150 pounds, and thinks giving eight pounds to a man like McCoy is enough.

"The Southern Athletic club of Louisville is trying to match Ryan and Root, and it arrangements can be perfected McCoy will be sidetracked.

"Tom Jenkins, champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, and Ernest Roeber meet on the mat in St. Louis on Monday night.

"Bob Long and his manager, Billy Gibson, will leave for Memphis tomorrow night, where on Tuesday night Long meets Bobby Dobbs in a twenty-round contest under the auspices of the Peabody Athletic club.

"Tom Cody and Jack Dougherty were matched yesterday to box six rounds in the preliminary to the Kenny Yanger-Billy Smith bout at Appleton on April 16.

M'CLELLAND KNOCKS OUT OLSON.

Chicago Fighter Is Defeated in Sixteen Rounds at Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., April 5.—[Special.]—In the Mutual street rink tonight, before a holiday crowd of over two thousand people, Jack McClelland of Pittsburg defeated Ole Olson of Chicago in the sixteenth round of what was intended to be a twenty-round contest. There was some of the swiftest fighting that has been seen in Toronto of late, and the men were well matched, both weighing in at 128 pounds, but the Pittsburger was too swift for Olson and too long in the reach.

In the first six rounds Olson acted entirely on the defensive, but in the seventh he took the initiative, and McClelland was bleeding at the nose at the end. In the eighth Olson went down, but came up smiling. Indecisive fighting followed till the thirteenth, when Olson was visibly distressed. The end came in the sixteenth, when McClelland crossed a right on Olson's jaw and the latter went down like a log, rolling over and over. He came up again and was once more knocked down. When he rose the third time the referee, Jack Bennett of Toronto, saw he was in no condition to continue and awarded the contest to McClelland.

Harry Gilmore of Chicago and J. Moriarity of Toronto were Olson's seconds, and B. Corcoran and E. Bethune, the sprinter, were McClelland's.

In the main preliminary Jimmy Smith, the ex-Canadian 118-pound champion, stopped Jack Roach of this city in five rounds.

Queenan and Sieloff Draw.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—Perry Queenan and Otto Sieloff of Chicago fought six fast rounds to a draw at the monthly boxing show tonight. Both were in the game all the time, but Queenan frequently missed with his left. Both men were aggressive and they fought hard all the time. Many thought Sieloff should have had the decision, but both men were strong at the end of the bout. Young Nunele of Chicago lost his go with Charles Berry of this city.

Will Not Permit McCoy-Maher Fight.

Louisville, Ky., April 5.—[Special.]—"If McCoy and Maher nor none of the heavyweight fighters will be allowed to fight in Louisville," said Chief of Police Haager tonight, discussing the match arranged by the Southern Athletic club for April 29. The promoters of the fight promise to make a test case.

RAILROAD OFFERS A GOLF TROPHY.

Five Clubs Scheduled to Compete for Burlington Suburban Cup.

At a meeting yesterday of representatives of local golf clubs located on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad the offer of P. S. Eustis to donate a trophy to be played for by these clubs was accepted. It will be known as the Burlington Suburban cup, and will be a punch bowl of handsome design, costing $300. Golfers who saw the design say, next to the Thorne trophy, it will be the handsomest cup competed for locally.

Five clubs will compete, Riverside, Belmont, La Grange, Hinsdale, and Aurora. Teams will consist of four players, who will play against bogey.

The following schedule was adopted:

June 20, at Riverside; July 18, at La Grange; Aug. 15, at Hinsdale; Sept. 19, at Belmont; Oct. 17, at Aurora.

The team making the highest score will get possession of the cup until the next series is played, and at the end of the schedule the team having the highest score for all the matches will get possession of the trophy. The representatives of the clubs present yesterday were as follows: Riverside, H. K. Allen; La Grange, P. S. Eustis; Hinsdale, F. E. Dugger; Aurora, E. L. Walcott; Aurora, H. J. Tweedie.

"Manny" Holabird, the Glen View golfer, who was 17 years of age yesterday, left for Washington, where he will visit relatives and incidentally play a little golf on the Chevy Chase course. In about two weeks he will enter the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa. Bruce Smith and Ed Hardy, two of Chicago's best junior golfers, are also at this school, which will be able to present one of the best school teams in the east.

Tom Bendelow, the local expert, has gone to Louisville to lay out a course for the Suburban Golf club of that city.

Frank Morgan, who last year was with the Baltimore Country club, will shortly go to the Racine club.

HIGHLY PLEASED WITH ILLINOIS.

Manager Pynchon and Crew Inspect New Canada Cup Defender.

Boston, Mass., April 5.—[Special.]—George M. Pynchon of the syndicate of Chicago yachtsmen who built the Interlake Cup defender, Illinois, accompanied by the crew of the boat and Benjamin Carpenter, who made the sails, arrived in Boston this morning and went to Lawley's yard and looked over the boat.

They are here for the trial of the boat, which was to have taken place today, but, owing to the bad weather, the sails were not bent. The crew, which is composed of members of the Chicago Yacht club, are Merrill Dunn, Albert Dew Erskine, Stewart G. Shephard, and James D. Erskine.

Designer Crowninshield accompanied the party to Lawley's. They are all enthusiastic over the boat, and Mr. Pynchon especially was loud in his praises. They are confident it will be successful against the other boats for the honor of defending the trophy.

If the weather is right tomorrow the boat will have its trial. It will be put overboard at noon, and sails probably will be bent at once. Designer Crowninshield will be on hand with his yachting togs, and will handle the stick of the boat. Illinois will be given a thorough test on all points of sailing.

After it has been satisfactorily tried out, and its rigging taken off, its lead keel will also be unshipped, and the rigging and sails will be loaded on a flat car and sent to Chicago, where it will be tuned up for the trial races.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Three Postponed Series Are Played in South End League.

Three postponed games in the South End league were played last night, the Oakwoods winning three straight from Centrals, Amhersts winning two from the Centrals, and Americas winning three from the Companions. Scores:

Oakwoods.	1.	2.	3.				
Wood	171	180	179	R. Penha'w.	164	158	155
Edington	170	171	159	Quincey	183	179	144
Brashaugh	207	146	179	Penha'w.	129	161	172
Doolittle	175	152	180	Walsh	143	125	172
Gibbons	193	152	178	Moore	187	150	179
Totals	916	799	885	Totals	806	774	788

Companions.	1.	2.	3.	Americas.	1.	2.	3.
Waso	189	183	187	Steele	156	209	147
Johnson	148	178	151	Schmidt	181	159	144
Sherman	147	192	134	Schuster	164	127	176
Jamison	138	124	134	Melody	158	231	159
Vander'k	137	190	181	Bender	152	172	192
Totals	759	787	829	Totals	799	928	852

At Lawler's alleys the Chicago Lightweights defeated the Lawlers three straight games in a match for $25 a side. Scores:

L'tweights.	1.	2.	3.	Lawlers.	1.	2.	3.
McGovern	149	198	225	Lawler	139	129	141
McNamara	183	185	194	Dooley	223	135	191
Moran	178	191	183	Burke	140	151	191
Langley	154	188	160	Hoban	168	160	168
Sullivan	180	156	144	Joyce	195	153	108
Totals	841	908	822	Totals	823	726	754

In the Central-Amherst game each side played with three men. Scores:

Central.	1.	2.	3.	Amherst.	1.	2.	3.
Quincy	166	168	172	Markham	185	179	177
A. Penha'w	201	172	213	Waller	148	156	156
Moore	174	152	157	Day	209	215	195
Totals	541	492	542	Totals	542	549	528

STAR LEAGUE.

Ger. Stars.	1.	2.	3.	Wor. Stars.	1.	2.	3.
Geroux	180	182	164	Voorhees	181	176	166
Murry	158	183	174	Wall	163	178	164
Hull	154	162	185	Pasdeloup	165	166	203
Taylor	165	196	151	Steers	188	197	189
Becker	141	165	207	Worden	148	172	161
Alten	145	183	207				
Totals	802	906	881	Totals	863	884	873

NORTH CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Edelweiss.	1.	2.	3.	Paramount.	1.	2.	3.
Bangart	177	195	148	Daly	184	145	152
Bohling	207	167	165	Fernaw	143	139	146
Fries	165	160	167	Mandrup	161		
Hennig	157	170	191	Wanger'm	174	201	
Richter	167	161	224	F. Wagner	132		
				Bolz		151	189
				B. Wagner	161	140	167
Totals	853	853	889	Totals	711	749	855

WHITE CITY LEAGUE.

Grands.	1.	2.	3.	R. Rollers.	1.	2.	3.
Kenna	157	158	153	Weil	144	177	150
Borg	167	150	159	Ransom	139	218	171
Sloss	175	191	170	Mooney	122	151	159
Johnston	209	180	159	Dickey	163	154	209
Leonard	204	156	153	Ayers	159	181	152
Totals	853	795	808	Totals	727	871	866

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Mechanics.	1.	2.	3.	Sch'shofen.	1.	2.	3.
Landquist	174	158	179	Schoff	175	195	190
Law	204	200	155	Schalm	160	187	150
Mahrlein	147	196	200	Johnson	171	234	164
Zoltz	158	154	146	Engleh'dt	204	149	164
Gruener	203	195	153	Barkh	150	100	178
Totals	828	903	897	Totals	816	916	878

NORTH SHORE LEAGUE.

Winnemac.	1.	2.	3.	Keystones.	1.	2.	3.
Girsch	171	135	140	Bairstow	107	171	120
Schaefer	169	154	124	Garballe	105	130	102
F. Fourler	167	171	179	Bourne	127	151	109
Matti	184	176	130	Feydler	138	135	177
Johnson	143	126	181	Bittel	136	173	129
Totals	824	709	750	Totals	622	736	766

In the Commercial league the Green's team did not appear, and the Brunswick players rolled for practice. Scores:

Brunswicke-Balke.	1.	2.	3.
W. Thompson	154	213	202
Gjerda	192	183	170
Gerhardt	141	135	147
Burkhardt	166	187	198
Perkins	174	170	170
Totals	827	892	893

GAMES IN THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUES

Wholesale Grocers Win Three Straight from the Telephones.

	W.	L.	Tot.	Avge.	Pct.
Millinery	5	4	1,527	858 5- 9	.555
Wholesale Grocers	10	2	2,954	829 6-12	.833
Business-Men's	6	3	7,456	828 4- 9	.666
Board of Trade	4	5	7,280	808 8- 9	.444
Bankers	1	8	7,156	795 1- 9	.111
Telephone	5	7	9,580	794 2-12	.416
Jewelers	3	7	7,125	791 4- 9	.333
Fire Underwriters	3	6	7,052	783 5- 9	.333

In the Commercial league's tournament the Millinery team did not roll up to its previous form and dropped twenty points in its grand average. By losing two games to the Business-Men it fell to a tie for third place, while the former team advanced to second. The Wholesale Grocers won three straight from the Telephones and bettered both their percentage and averages. The first game ended in a tie and was won by the grocers on the rolloff. Scores:

Grocers.	1.	2.	3.	Telephones.	1.	2.	3.
Spear	155	196	183	Boyd	166	132	145
Schneider	189	172	138	Loveday	154	168	138
Smith	161	145	207	Janke's	179	159	158
Hawes	147	194	154	Hanson	178	182	147
Hoeft	180	177	153	Meyer	164	143	215
Totals	841	878	835	Totals	841	775	803
Grand total			2,554	Grand total			2,419

Bus.-Men's.	1.	2.	3.	Millinery.	1.	2.	3.
Quin	160	179	177	Ebeling	182	168	181
Thomas	149	160	145	Schaefer	143	168	145
Holmes	116	184	157	Walker	155	162	147
Caywood	211	148	136	Krings	145	138	162
Baker	164	173	156	Zim'rman	177	156	150
Totals	810	844	816	Totals	834	750	785
Grand total			2,470	Grand total			2,369

Dual Track Meet Today.

A dual track meet between Northwest Division and West Division High Schools will be held at the University of Chicago this morning. A close contest on points is expected. The Moloney brothers, Will and Fred, have been secured as officials. West Division depends for most of the scoring on Halleck and Bents, while Northwest is confident of victory through Speikel and Dautel. Northwest Division will meet the Evanston track team at the Northwestern University gymnasium April 13.

Allegheny College Beats Yale.

At the annual banquet of Allegheny College alumni in this city last night news was received that the Allegheny College team had just defeated the Yale team at basketball at Meadville by a score of 22 to 12. "This makes the Allegheny team the college champions at basketball," announced the President, Dr. Crawford.

SURPRISE FOR PHILLIES.

PRINCETON EASILY DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA N. L.

Colonel Rogers' Heavy Batters Unable to Fathom Charley Young's Curves—Professionals Weak Behind the Bat—Shettaline Uses Colt Pitchers—Baltimore Defeats Yale by Score of 10 to 3—Chicago's Teams Unable to Get Outdoor Practice.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 5.—[Special.]—The Princeton Tigers came to town this afternoon and sprung a surprise on Colonel Rogers' gallant band. The collegians had everything their own way. The Phillies couldn't bat a little bit. Even the mighty Delehanty was unable to line out a safe one. The score at the end stood 7 to 2 in favor of the Tigers.

Princeton's victory was largely due to Charley Young's fine pitching. The ex-Cornell student had been reserving a special variety of curves to fool such line sluggers, and all of them worked well. Only five hits were made off Young, and two of these were scratch. Twice he "fanned" Slagle, Thomas, and Delehanty. It was the Phillies' first game of the season and their first chance to see a curved ball since last October. They took to the latter about as successfully as a flock of geese attacking a locomotive.

Manager Shettaline's display of spring goods in the form of young players made a fair showing. White pitched in the fourth, fifth, and sixth innings, when the Tigers rolled up five runs, and the ex-Georgetown twirler, who once was a terror to Princeton, was hit hard. White, however, merely shot the ball straight over the plate, and was successful only when he got his cross-fire working. Considering the conditions he was wise not to let himself out so early in the season. Dugglesby succeeded in fooling the collegians, but his effectiveness was marred by the failure of the signals to work properly.

Eby, who caught the latter part of the game, was decidedly nervous. He is a strongly built chap, with a regular Mike Grady way of trying to catch the ball before it is pitched. Kennedy had a chance at Shettaline in the last three innings, but did not get a fielding chance. Many favorable comments were made on the Tigers' playing, especially their batting.

"Dutch" Meier got in two hits and Davis and Langdon tapped off a pair each. Brown drove a two-bagger far over Thomas' head, and Green made two neat sacrifice hits.

The score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Princeton.	R	B	P	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Hill'br'd, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Sheridan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Del'anty, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0	Meier, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jack'son, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Fields'r, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Eby, c.	0	0	2	1	1	Brown, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Wolv't'n, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	H'tchins, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Dolan, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Langdon, ss.	0	2	0	0	1
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Green, c.	1	0	7	5	0
Kennedy, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	Young, p.	1	1	1	4	1
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Dug'lsby, p.	0	0	0	1	1						
White, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	2	5	27	18	3	Totals	7	10	27	9	3

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Princeton	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	0—7

Two-base hits—Hillebrand, Brown, Langdon. Sacrifice hits—White, Green (2). Stolen bases—Meier, Steinwedel, Hillebrand, Struck out—By Thomas, Slagle (2), Delehanty, Hillebrand, Davis, Young. Bases on balls—Jackalitsch, Wolverton, Cross, Schwenker, Langdon, Young. Wild pitches—Dugglesby (2). Time—1:40. Umpire—McGrillis.

BALTIMORE DEFEATS YALE NINE.

Williams Sticks to McGraw, but Sheckard Is Kidnaped Again.

Baltimore, Md., April 5.—[Special.]—When the Baltimore team of the American league lined up against the Yale varsity this afternoon for the first game of the season the new Orioles were given a reception that showed a revival of the old-time enthusiasm in this city. McGraw was cheered again and again as the thousand spectators saw McGinnity and the other members of the team each came in for a share of the applause, and the Yale lads were not neglected. The old Baltimore was displayed at Maryland Oval, the new grounds of the American league not yet being in good condition. All the players claimed by McGraw except Sheckard were on hand.

Williams, who had been flirting with Pittsburg, played right field and batted fifth in the order. He came to the bat as it had been feared Pittsburg had succeeded in kidnaping him.

It was an errorless game, the Baltimore team. Yale played an excellent game but was outclassed in form. McGinnity pitched the first five innings for Baltimore and Howell the last four. Neither let himself loose, but they were too much for the varsity lads. In the third inning timely hits by Cook, O'Rourke, and Winslow, with a base to Wrigley, made the three runs tallied by the visitors.

Sharp pitched in excellent form for Yale for six innings, and was relieved by Cook for the last two innings. All the pitchers showed rare control for the beginning of the season and they were in fine condition for fielding. For a little while the Yale men had the satisfaction of being ahead in the score. This was at the end of Yale's third inning, but Baltimore immediately made good, and then started in to win the game in McGraw's oldtime fast finish style.

Sheckard, who signed with McGraw at Hot Springs, has now gone south with President Ebbets of Brooklyn. He is supposed to be in Charlotte, N. C., tonight that he would have him followed up and try to compel him to stand by his contract.

The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Yale.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	1	2	4	0	Wright, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Donlin, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Guernsey, 3b	0	1	2	4	0
Rohe, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Cook, cf., p.	0	2	2	0	0
Jennings, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Sharp, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Keister, ss.	2	2	2	4	0	Wadd'l, lf.	0	1	0	7	0
Brodie, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	O'Rourke, ss	1	3	2	3	0
Snodgrass, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Winslow, c.	1	0	7	1	0
Foutz, 1b.	1	3	14	2	0	Tobin, 2b.	0	0	5	3	2
Robinson, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Robertson, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hattine, c.	0	0	4	0	0						
McGinnity, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Howell, p.	1	1	0	4	0						
Totals	10	13	27	22	2	Totals	3	8	24	13	4

Baltimore	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	*—10
Yale	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0— 3

Two-base hits—McGraw, Donlin, Williams, Keister, Foutz. Sacrifice hits—Jennings, Brodie, Snodgrass. Stolen bases—McGraw, Donlin, Brodie, Snodgrass. Double plays—Howell-Keister-Foutz; Williams-Cook-Tobin. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Sharp, 2; by Cook, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Howell, 1. Passed balls—Winslow, 2; Wild pitches—McGinnity. Time—2:00. Umpires—Schmidt and Johnson. Attendance—2,370.

WHITE STOCKINGS PLAY CRIBBAGE.

No Chance for Outdoor Work—Lineup for Sunday's Game.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Excelsior Springs, Mo., April 5.—[Special.]—A heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by a forty mile an hour gale, struck this city today and as the result the White Stockings were forced to spend the day lounging about the hotel. Cards were the principal form of amusement and the cribbage boards were worked overtime. Letter writing was another way to pass away the long hours of the gloomy day, and the writing desk in the hotel was filled from morning until night.

Shortly after noon Manager Griffith, accompanied by Mercer, Callahan, and Harryman, waded through the rain to inspect a building formerly used as a bowling alley with a view to tossing the ball about in the structure, but the building was filled with boxes and old truck and the scheme was abandoned. Dillard has notified Griffith he will be here the first of next week.

Several of the men went to the baths late in the afternoon, but Griffith, tonight made the first official announcement of the lineup of the players who meet Duffy's Brewers on Sunday: Jones, first baseman; Griffith, Hevoy, Scopec; catcher, W. W. Sullivan; first base, Jones; second, Hartman; short, Shugart; third, Brain; right field, Jones; center, Hoy; left, Mertes. Virgil Garvin, now training at St. Louis, will come back to Excelsior Springs on Monday with the White Stockings. Duffy does not like St. Louis as a training ground and wants to practice here.

RAIN KEEPS THE ORPHANS INDOORS.

Pitcher Taylor Will Not Report Until April 10.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Champaign, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—Rain interfered with the training plans of the remnants today, and no game was played. In the morning Doyle led his men out to the university campus, where they indulged in practice to loosen up their joints, which were stiffened and made sore by the games of the last two days. At noon rain began to fall, and intermittent showers fell throughout the afternoon. Loftus' men abandoned all hope of playing, and went into the gymnasium for practice. Taylor telegraphed Manager Loftus today that he would report for duty on April 10. He was detained by business at Nelsonville, O. The men, although sore and stiff, are in excellent spirits, and are anxiously awaiting good weather and a chance to revenge themselves on the college team.

NICOL AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

Wants a Game with Pfeffer's Team—Other Baseball Gossip.

Hugh Nicol, manager of the Rockford team of the three I league, was in Chicago yesterday. The famous outfielder of the old White Stockings and St. Louis Browns called on Presidents Hart and Comiskey and looked for Fred Pfeffer. He wants to get the latter's team to Rockford on April 28 for a game.

"Little Nic" is worried over the baseball war, as he is a sincere lover of the national game, and is afraid the present strife may do it harm. He says the outlook in his own league is bright.

A telegram from Columbus, O., announces that Pitcher Earl Moore, who had agreed to play with the St. Louis and Cleveland teams, has left his home for Cleveland, and will play with the American league team of that city.

Walter Wilmot was in the city yesterday looking for players for his Louisville team.

New York's First Lineup.

New York, April 5.—[Special.]—The New York baseball team plays its first game tomorrow and will be opposed by the Manhattan College team. The weather has interfered seriously with the practice of the team and but two days have been spent on the field. As made up for the opening game, the team differs but little from that of last year, but two new men appearing on the list. They are Ganzel and Buelow. The batting order will be as follows: Van Haltren, center field; Selbach, left field; Davis, shortstop; Hickman, right field; Buelow, third base; Ganzel, first base; Murphy, second base; Warner and Bowerman, catchers; Doheny, Mathewson, and Taylor, pitchers.

Hanlon Pleased with Team.

Charlotte, N. C., April 5.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn team put in another good day's practice today, and most of them are a bit lame in the shoulders and arms. Gatins, McCreery, and Davis, the new men, show improvement every day, and Hanlon is much pleased with their work. Donovan and McCann are putting speed into their pitching, but Kennedy is going slow. Davis received a letter which had been sent to him at Minneapolis by Connie Mack, in which the latter asked Davis to stop his nonsense and report to him at once. Davis said the only answer he had to give Mack was that he was with Brooklyn and intended to stay as long as Hanlon wanted him.

RIOT AT ENGLISH FOOTBALL GAME.

Contest Declared Off Because Crowd Intrudes Upon the Playing Field.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

NEWCASTLE, April 5.—An enormous mob assembled in the St. James' Park football ground today to see a match between professional teams of Newcastle and Sunderland. It was impossible to clear the inclosure, and, as the ground reserved for the players was covered with spectators, the referee declared the match abandoned. This made the crowd angry, and they hauled down the club flag, tore it to pieces, knocked the police down, and kicked some of the goals. Several persons were so badly injured in the melée that they were removed to the hospital.

Stagg Loses Best Vaulter.

C. C. Catron, Chicago's best pole vaulter, fell on the floor of the gymnasium yesterday and broke a bone in his foot. The injury was painful and will keep him out of further work on the track team this spring.

BORALMA AND THE ABBOT AGAIN.

Lawson Agrees to Match at Lexington Under Scannell's Conditions.

Boston, Mass., April 5.—[Special.]—If the owner of The Abbot is willing to race his trotter against Boralma, there will be an opportunity. The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association,

CHANCE YET FOR APPORTIONMENT.

Sheriff Magerstadt Takes a Hand in the Fight at Springfield.

SCORES MEN FROM COOK.

Chicagoans Advised to Effect a Compromise and Avoid Wrath of Country Members.

DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE } Springfield, Ill., April 6.

The chances of apportionment are decidedly better tonight. Victory is by no means certain, but the situation has improved. Sheriff Magerstadt spent yesterday and last night here. He found sixty Republican members of the House from country districts ready and willing to indorse and incorporate in the bills any and all propositions on which the twenty-one Republican members from Cook could agree.

Mr. Magerstadt expressed himself in forcible language as to the conditions. He left Springfield, saying it would be a calamity if the apportionments failed. He said, too, that some of the legislators from his distinctive territory should set themselves right on the record by supporting these bills or at least framing measures which would become laws. He intimated rather broadly that the modern methods, applied in some cases in Republican politics in Cook, were destructive to party success. He returned to Chicago to see if he could not get some species of a compromise which would be satisfactory.

This would indicate a break among the nine Republicans from Cook who would not go into the caucus. Not a word has been heard here from Mr. Lorimer, whose position in the apportionment matter is considered absolutely untenable. Magerstadt may be able to do something, and there is now a show for success. All depends on what Lorimer's friends do over Sunday.

May Session Ends April 26.

The bills can, if there is an agreement, be amended on Tuesday to meet the wishes of the Cook County delegation. Without apportionments the Legislature will adjourn sine die on April 26. It will run until May 3 if there appears to be a reasonable chance to put the apportionment bills through the Legislature.

The feeling among the Republicans from the country as against Cook County is extremely bitter. The country members feel they have adjusted their differences, and in some instances great political hardships have been created. They accuse the nine Republican members from Cook, who would not go into the caucus, of playing the act of the dog in the manger. If the apportionments fail there will be imminent danger of the adoption of the McKenzie resolution. This proposition already has received a two-thirds vote of the Senate, and it contemplates the perpetual limit of Cook County's representation in General Assemblies to not more than one-third thereof. On the resolution the country Republicans are united, and the Democrats outside of Cook will push it along at the proper time.

Sherman for Early Adjournment.

The finish of the session is not far removed. Speaker Sherman is driving the business of the House at full speed. He is opposed to unnecessary delay and evidences strongly his views by a little speech he made to the House just before adjournment today. The Speaker said:

"If members have any matters of legislation in which they are interested they will be expected to be in their seats. If they are not in their seats, and matters in which they are concerned happen to be reached, action will be taken in their absence. All promises are declared off."

New Bills Before the House.

Despite the fact the Legislature has a short span of life, a number of bills were introduced in the House. Among the more important being the following:

By Mitchell—Empowering the Railroad board to inquire at once into the best methods of lighting and heating railway passenger and sleeping cars, with a view of better protection against fires, and the collapsing of upper berths in sleeping cars. It also requires the equipment of all passenger, sleeping, baggage, and express cars with fire extinguishers. The bill has an emergency clause.

By Pendarvis—making the number of trustees of the Chicago Sanitary District four instead of nine, and providing for their appointment by the Governor. There are to be two from each political party.

In the House today Mr. Connor called up on second reading his bill providing that minority judges of election shall be selected by the minority members of the County board. The bill was amended to make it apply to all counties.

Kills Douglas Statue Plan.

Burgett's bill, appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a statue of Stephen A. Douglas in the courthouse grounds in Douglas County was opposed by Purdunn [Dem.] on the ground that no reason existed why Douglas County, where Senator Douglas never resided, should be singled out for a statue. On his motion the bill was killed by the striking out of the enacting clause.

Kettering's bill appropriating $3,500 for the repair of the Douglas Monument in Chicago, was taken up on second reading. Mr. Kettering said that the monument had been neglected for twenty years because no funds had been available for its repair.

"Is there no one," inquired Mr. Purdunn, "whose business it is to look after this monument?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Kettering, "there is a Board of Trustees and among its members are Robert Lincoln, Chief Justice Fuller, and Potter Palmer, but they have had no funds available for the purpose of making repairs." The bill was advanced to third reading.

To Pay Soldiers and Sailors.

The bill making an appropriation to pay the officers and men of the naval militia of Illinois from the time they were ordered to begin drilling until examined and to pay the enlisted men of the Illinois National Guard who were rejected from the time ordered out by the Governor until rejected was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Craig offered an amendment providing that payment of the amounts due shall be made only to the persons actually entitled to receive the same, and prohibiting the assignment of claims of this character. The amendment was adopted. Further consideration was postponed until Wednesday.

Members Want More Pay.

Mueller's bill, fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly at $2,000 for each regular session and $5 per day for special sessions, was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Trautmann's bill providing that jurors of city courts shall be selected from the entire county was amended, on motion of Mr. Crafts, to make it conform to the law governing the selection of jurors in Cook County. The amendments were recommended by the Cook County Jury Commissioners and were accepted by Mr. Trautmann. The bill was advanced to third reading.

House Honors Dr. Pearsons.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, the philanthropist, remained in Springfield today. He was the recipient of as great honors as Governor and Mrs. Yates and the Assembly could bestow on any one. He and Mrs. Pearsons were in the House gallery this morning and the members requested their presence on the floor. Resolutions of respect in honor of the guest were passed, and Mr. Pearson replied in a brief speech.

The House will take up soon an amendment to the dramshop act, coming as a committee bill from the House Committee on Judiciary. It provides that all owners of saloons or dramshops must, under heavy penalties, keep their places of business closed from midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning. The same committee ordered a favorable report on Scrogin's anti-cigaret bill. This measure imposes a fine of from $50 to $200 on any person, firm, or corporation who sells, offers to sell, or brings into the State for the purpose of selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of any cigarets, cigaret paper, or substitute for the same.

Other Reports by Committees.

The House Committee on Judicial Department and Practice ordered a favorable report on Erickson's bill providing that appeals may be taken to the higher courts from orders in habeas corpus proceedings. The bill provides for release on bond, pending the disposition of such appeal, and specifies the nature of bond which may be accepted.

A favorable report was ordered upon Montelius' bill exempting undertakers and funeral directors from jury service. The bill was amended to exempt also registered pharmacists and their assistants.

A favorable report was ordered upon Walters' bill giving Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County the right to appoint receivers in vacation. The same action was taken upon Mr. Pool's bill providing that counties may return to the township support of paupers, if so decided by an election.

The House Committee on Fees and Salaries ordered a favorable report upon the Senate bill known as the Judges' salary bill. The bill was amended to make the salary of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County $10,000 per annum instead of $12,000, as provided by the original bill. A favorable report was also ordered upon Mr. Bundy's bill making a new classification of the counties of this State to place several counties in the second class whose population is now shown to be sufficient for that class.

Yates' Compliment to Alschuler.

The Springfield Journal in its issue of this morning made the following reference to an important appointment which Governor Yates will probably make:

"It is reported that Governor Yates intends to extend a gracious appropriate courtesy to his late opponent at the polls, Samuel Alschuler, by appointing Luther Dearborn of Chicago as the Democratic member of the Court of Claims at the suggestion of Mr. Alschuler. It is stated that at a recent accidental meeting between Governor Yates and Mr. Alschuler the former asked the latter if he desired to offer any suggestions with regard to the positions to which he was required to appoint Democrats and expressed his readiness to give consideration to such suggestions. According to the story in circulation, Mr. Alschuler replied that he would appreciate the appointment of Mr. Dearborn to the Court of Claims, but did not desire to offer any suggestions."

Kerfoot's Warrant Plan Reported.

Mr. McCulloch, chairman of the Committee on Revenue, reported as a committee bill, a measure prepared by Controller Kerfoot of Chicago, the purpose of which is to facilitate the disposition of municipal warrants. The bill provides for the issue of warrants by a county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation in anticipation of taxes already levied for ordinary expenses to the extent of 75 per cent of the total amount of taxes so levied where there is not sufficient money in the treasury to defray ordinary expenses. The present law authorizes the issue of anticipatory warrants only where there is no money whatever in the treasury, the proposed amendment authorizes their issue where there is merely a lack of sufficient money. The bill repeals the act of 1895 to provide for the payment of interest on warrants of municipal corporations and amends sections 2 and 3 of the act providing for the manner of issuing warrants upon the treasury of municipal corporations by making them read as follows:

Section 2—That whenever there is not sufficient money in the treasury of any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation to meet and defray ordinary and necessary expenses thereof, it shall be lawful for the proper authorities thereof to provide a fund to meet said expenses by issuing and disposing of warrants drawn against and in anticipation of any taxes already levied by said authorities for the payment of the ordinary and necessary expenses of such county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation to the extent of 75 per centum of the total amount of any such tax levied; provided that warrants drawn and issued under the provisions of this act shall show upon their face that they are payable solely from said taxes when collected and not otherwise, and shall be received by any collector of taxes in payment of the taxes against which they are drawn, and which taxes against which said warrants are drawn shall be set apart and held for their payment.

Section 3—Every warrant issued under this act shall, unless paid within thirty days after its issuance, bear interest payable only out of the taxes against which it shall be drawn at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of its issuance until paid, or until notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper or otherwise that the money for its payment is available and that it will be paid on presentation, unless a lower rate of interest shall be specified therein, in which case the interest shall be computed and paid at such lower rate. All jurors' certificates shall hereafter be issued in conformity with the provisions of this act.

LORIMER NOT TO INTERFERE.

Former Congressman Says He Has No Interest in Fate of the Apportionment Bills.

Congressman Lorimer declared yesterday that he was taking no interest in the trouble over the apportionment bills at Springfield and did not intend to mix up in the matter. The inference from his remarks was that he would allow the nine recalcitrant members of the House to pursue their present course of opposition to the bills and not interfere to bring them to another way of thinking.

"I do not intend to go to Springfield or to interfere in any way," said the ex-Congressman. "It is none of my affair and there is no reason why I should mix up in the trouble.

"It would be easy enough for the people at Springfield to agree on and pass an apportionment bill if they had any sense, but they do not seem to be willing to exercise it. The only way such bills can be passed is on the give and take proposition and each faction must concede something to the other. The moment one side tries to have everything its own way that moment there is bound to be trouble. Every move I made in the preparation of the apportionment bills in Chicago was on the principle of everybody yielding something so that a bill could be made on which all could agree and that is the only way an apportionment bill can possibly be passed."

WHAT JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY SAYS

describing the evolution of

OLD UNDEROOF

AGED AND PURIFIED

MELLOW **RYE** WHISKEY

In a recent interview the greatest of living American poets said:

"Perfection is everywhere; get it out who can. In any marble slab there dwells a Madonna, and anyone may find her by simply knowing the parts to chip away and the parts that should remain."

Perfection in whiskey is accomplished in Old Underoof Rye. Some of the best whiskeys in the world were brought to Chicago and blended under this brand. Its extreme age in charred oak (all from 10 years up) was acquired in the most expensive storage and careful temperature. After blended it is aged two years further before bottling. The result is the delicious, perfect, mellow rye you get in the square bottles labeled Old Underoof.

CHAS. DENNEHY & CO., CHICAGO

TO-DAY THERE IS LIGHT FOR YOU!

TO-MORROW MAY BE DARKNESS

Warner's Safe Cure

For a Quarter of a Century

A BEACON LIGHT TO HEALTH

Judge T. A. McMahon, of Chicago, writes:

Fourteen years' liver complaint seriously interfered with my official duties. I was dosed with pills and powders until I lost heart and courage. At last I tried Warner's Safe Cure. I do not wonder everybody speaks well of it. Eight bottles cleaned me from head to foot, and I am a well man.

Dr. C. F. P. Burchmore, 878 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Whenever opportunity presents, I prescribe Warner's Safe Cure, and I have yet to see a patient dissatisfied with the results where a disease of the kidneys or genito-organs existed.

Henry Hill, Cashier Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered with kidney and liver trouble for eight months. It upset my entire system and made me unfit for work. The doctors finally advised me to take Warner's Safe Cure. Within one week after beginning its use, the burning sensation had partially disappeared. In two weeks more I considered myself cured, and I have been in perfect health ever since.

Could there be stronger testimony or from more reputable men? Do not longer delay, but begin today the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and thus secure the greatest of all blessings—good health.

Send your name and address to WARNER SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and receive by return post a free sample of of Warner's Safe Cure.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Station, Wells & Kinzie sts Ticket Office, 212 Clark St Tel., Central 721.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

9.00 AM EAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland and San Francisco. Daylight Omaha, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific. Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
7.30 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Iskpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Harley, Crystal Falls.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 7.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 6.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

Q.S.S. Co.

For April, May, and June

Go To Bermuda

An ideal voyage to a paradise of flowers. Steamers sail weekly from New York. For illustrated pamphlets, passages, etc., write to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 39 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until Thursday, May 2, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing paper, books, stationery, rubber goods, wrapping paper, twine, scales, post-marking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, inking pads, cancelling ink, packing boxes, printing facing slips, cutting blank facing slips, and card slide labels as they may be ordered from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, for the use of any branch of the departmental or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and full instructions, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Postoffice Supplies, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C. CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster General.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State.

EDUCATIONAL.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and DRAMATIC ART in the West. KIMBALL HALL BLDG., 239 to 253 Wabash-av. CHICAGO. The Leading School Spring term begins Monday, April 15, 1901. Special summer normal session of five weeks, June 24 to July 27, 1901. Send for catalogue. JOHN J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

HOTELS.

Ilfracombe (England),

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL

All good Americans stay there before they die.

Now That Spring's Coming On

and there will be no end of talk about tonics, let us whisper a hint—a real tonic, with delight in the taking—is

KING OZARK PORT

'Twill build you up and keep you well. Splits, (½ pints) 25c—enough for a test. Pints, 50c; Quarts $1.

At druggists, cafes, buffets and clubs.

Claret, Rhine Wine, Port and Sherry.

BRANDSVILLE FRUIT FARM CO., 538-538 E. Division St., CHICAGO. Telephone North 939.

Lelewer's $2 Hats

In style, finish and durability equal to the highest priced hats sold in this city.

Largest assortment. Exceptional values. At the two stores of

D. Lelewer & Son

152 East Madison Street (Near La Salle Street).

104 East Washington Street (Near Clark Street).

PROPOSALS—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Disbursing Clerk until 2 p. m. Thursday, May 2, 1901, for furnishing supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, as follows: Stationery; laboratory; lumber and packing boxes; fuel and ice; painters'; plumbers'; furniture and map frames; glass, car seals, etc.; brooms, brushes, etc.; flowerpots; cleaning carpets and washing towels; telegraph and hardware; flags; instruments, towers, and lanterns; printing and lithographing material; waste paper. Full information furnished on application to the Disbursing Clerk or the Weather Bureau. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions given on schedules. JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1901.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 12 m. on Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1901, for furnishing such envelopes as the several executive departments in Washington and certain government officers elsewhere may require during the year ending June 30, 1902. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. CH. EMORY SMITH, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.—CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, March 8, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., April 8, 1901, and then opened, for such printing and materials therefor as may be required by Quartermasters Department of the Lakes, in this city, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1901. U. S reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application to E. B. ATWOOD, Chief Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-av., Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1901.—Sealed proposals for manufacture and erection of superstructure for single track railroad bridge across Illinois and Mississippi Canal, near Tampico, Ill., will be received here until 12 noon May 8, 1901, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. M. WILLARD, Maj., Engrs.

The Sunday Tribune

Will contain as ART SUPPLEMENT a reproduction of

La Novice. By William de L. Dodge.

The picture by William de Leftwich Dodge, entitled "La Novice," is one which is familiar to many readers of The Tribune through its recent exhibition, along with many other works by this talented young painter, at the Art Institute. It was painted in the French Village of Giverny, the home of the impressionist, Claude Monet, last summer, and is consequently one of Dodge's latest productions. It shows a young woman who has taken the veil of a novice of the Benedictine order of nuns. She is walking in a beautiful garden, which may be symbolic of the earthly joys which she contemplates giving up. Her pose and the expression of her face seem to indicate that moment of inward struggle which precedes an important decision. The model for the picture is a young American woman attired in the costume of the order, borrowed from a novice, who would not have been permitted to pose for the artist. The picture is one which proves the artist to be a master in the handling of light and brilliant color. It also shows his imaginative power, his spirited technique, and the completeness of detail which is characteristic of all his work, as well as a well defined decorative sense in the composition.

William de Leftwich Dodge was born in Virginia in 1867. His early childhood was spent in Chicago, and while yet a boy he accompanied his mother to Munich, where he studied art. Later he went to Paris, where, after five unsuccessful trials, he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, standing at the head of a list of several hundred candidates who took the severe examination for admission. In this school he won several medals, and at the end of four years carried off the Prix d'Atelier, the highest honor it could bestow except the Prix de Rome, which is not obtainable by a foreigner. In 1888 he was awarded a gold medal by the Society of American Artists for his picture, "The Death of Minnehaha," which is now owned in Milwaukee. In 1892 he was commissioned to decorate the dome of the Administration Building of the World's Fair. This was the most important mural painting at this exposition, and marked an epoch in the development of art in this country. The "Glorification of the Arts" was the subject chosen by the young artist, which he elaborated so successfully that, when the decoration of the Congressional Library in Washington was allotted, Dodge received a commission to decorate four large tympana, 7x33 feet, and a large ceiling. This work was executed in Paris, where he had his studio until last December, when he decided to return to his native country.

Interesting Easter Features.

Fiction.

"The Phantom Dog," by Gertrude Potter Daniels, author of "Halamar" and "The Warners."

"Lauretta," by Mary E. Wilkins.

"The Ryl of the Lilies," by L. Frank Baum.

And four shorter stories of incidents of the day.

Pictures.

"The Queen of Babyville on Easter Morning," a full page in colors.

"At Easter-tide," Robert Herrick's rondel, illustrated in a full page in colors.

Signed Articles.

"The Paschal Feast," by the Rev. P. M. Flannigan, pastor of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church.

"Chinese View of the Festival," by Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States.

Signed Articles.

"Pagan Origin of Easter," by M. M. Mangasarian, lecturer for Independent Religious society.

"A Jews Thoughts on Easter," by the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

"Influence of Easter on Egg Supply," by George Dietrich, President Chicago Butter and Egg Board.

"Poets' Thoughts at Eastertide," by Mary Hampden, British essayist.

Timely Features.

Interesting gossip about eggs, rabbits and Easter novelties.

What Easter music costs in money, time, and patience.

How 25,000,000 kisses are given and exchanged in Paris on Easter day.

And the Following Among Many Interesting Features

Tolstoi's Latest Article.

The author's latest arraignment of the Russian government: "Recruits; Tools Such as Tyrants Require."

"The Horrors of War."

First publication of extracts from the memoirs of Czar Alexander.

Plan to Double Wheat Crop.

Experiments to increase productivity of agriculture being conducted by the government.

Why Men Drink.

Result of a scientific investigation of the causes of drunkenness.

Marriages in Justice Courts.

Stories of the couples united in the "justice shops."

To Make Chicago Love Center.

Unique plans of the Heart Culture society of Chicago.

Kindergarten Convention.

The plans of the International Kindergarten union and a history of the movement and its leaders.

Two Pages of Jokes.

Jests of the world's best humorists illustrated in colors.

Girl Saved by Bear.

Escaped from hands of Comanche Indians on bruin's back.

Why Wives Are Scarce.

Statistics show 15,800,000 men must do without spouses.

And, as usual,

The Magazine Part

Four Pages of Pictures in Color and Four of Good Reading Matter.

The Sporting Part

Four Pages of the Latest News and Gossip by Experts.

ALL the NEWS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Order from Your Newsdealer Today.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

"That different F. B. Q." men's clothing

The clothing that made John Wanamaker famous in New York—in Philadelphia—the clothing that is making S. & M. famous in Chicago. *The standard clothing of America*—at S. & M.'s exclusively. To wear an F. B. Q. suit is to be strictly "up-to-date" in dress. Aside from the richness of texture or style of the garments, there is an indefinable something about the man who wears this ready-to-wear tailoring that stamps him as a "well-dressed man."

Shall it be a suit? Here you'll find the weaves and shadings that are welcome. Shall it be a light top coat? Here is every stuff that the most particular man will care for.

$14 3/4 **Top coats**—cut long, with yoke and military or raglan shoulders—top coats, cut short, with silk linings. Suits in the regulation or military style—$14.75. Finer grades $25, $30, $35, $40. $14 3/4

Prince Albert coats, vests—there is only one style fabric correct for Prince Albert coats—vicunas and thibets—soft finish black materials, that look so well with striped trousers. Special Easter offering—coats and waistcoats, $20. Finer of course up to $40. $20

Easter trouserings—no wardrobe complete without several pairs extra trousers—the trick these days is to buy two pairs ready-to-wear at the price tailors charge for one pair—gray striped worsteds predominate—special Easter price $5. Others up to $10. $5

Suits and top coats to measure—Our merchant tailoring section has made as many friends in three weeks as most concerns make in as many years. Special Easter offering of 110 styles in plain colors and mixtures—at $25. Others $20 to $60. $25

Boys' Easter clothing—Just before Easter—today—the time when most every mother is giving "that boy's" clothing serious consideration. There is no place in the land where mothers will find more new, bright styles or original ideas for the attractive dressing of youngsters. Here's the S. & M. *Easter week offering for* $4 3/4

$4 3/4 **Russian suits**—an assortment selected with a liberal hand—some with sailor collars—others with military standing collars—at $4.75.

$4 3/4 **Sailor suits**—plain, navy, cadet, brown or green—checks and mixtures—all with silk embroidery and braid. Yoke, Norfolk and vestee suits—mixtures and plain blue styles at $4.75.

$4 3/4 **Double-breasted and vest suits**—suits with or without vests—suits in mixtures—suits in plain blue or black—an unlimited assortment—all wool—at $4.75.

$4 3/4 **Top coats and reefers**—beautiful little affairs in the new bright effects of red, blue and tan—top coat in fashionable shades of coverts—at $4.75.

All at four seventy-five.

Confirmation suits—most complete assortment ever offered—knee trousers suits in blue or black—with or without vests—$5, $6.50, $7.50 and $10. $5

Long trousers suits—in blue or black thibets or worsteds—an extraordinary offering of high-class, up-to-date suits, in four great lots—four remarkable values—at $8.50, $10, $12.50 and $15. $8 1/2

Boys' waists and blouses—hundreds of new effects in the season's best styles—Easter specials—Mother's Friend waists—finest qualities—2 extra collars—$1.00. Star Waists—finest grades—88c. 88c

Boys' hats and caps—great assortment for Easter—among them many exclusive European and American novelties—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. 50c

Men's new hat section.

An instantaneous success—most of the hat shops offer styles that fit a man's head but rarely fit his face and ideas. He's expected "to grow to it"—to get accustomed to the style. *The men's hats here will please you from the first minute.* Introducing the popular New York shapes—at $2 and $3. $2 $3

THE ARVERNE—soft or stiff. THE MANHANSETT—soft or stiff.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901, AT 10 A. M.,

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at our Additional Salesrooms, S. E. Corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts., Chicago, for account and by order Fire Underwriters, part of Salvage of well known firm

PITKIN & BROOKS,

CHICAGO,

Importers and Jobbers Pottery, Lamps and Glassware, consisting of

$30,000 worth of China and Porcelain in their Celebrated Stock Patterns, Latest Styles, Johnson Bros', Semi-Porcelain, Granite, Hotel Vitrified China, Fancy China, Assorted Tableware, Pottery, and French, Austrian, Bavarian, German and Japanese China.

$15,000 worth of Glassware in Bar, Hotel and Table (Cut, Pressed and Blown).

$5,000 worth of Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Cutlery, etc.

ALSO AT SAME TIME THE

Tinware, Toy, Glassware and House-Furnishings Departments of J. C. LUTZ & CO., Chicago.

☞ All in Nearly Perfect Condition.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 18, AT 10 A. M.,

The Salvage of

SHOE AND CLOTHING DEPTS. OF

J. C. LUTZ & CO., - - - - - - - CHICAGO.

Also Salvage of

GLOBE CLOTHING CO., - - DETROIT, MICH.

—AND—

EVANSON, BUILER & CO., - - WAUSAU, WIS.,

Consisting of

$40,000 worth of Clothing in Men's, Youths' and Child's Suits, Overcoats and Single Garments. All Seasonable Goods.

$25,000 worth of Shoes in Men's, Women's and Children's, of every description.

☞ Stocks on Exhibition Day Before Sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

BISHOP HATS

ESTABLISHED 1860

EXTRA QUALITY
SPECIAL STYLES
$3.00 AND $4.00

YOUR EASTER HAT IS READY.

A. BISHOP & CO.

156 STATE STREET

THE PROGRESSIVE HATTERS.

KNOX HATS. Swell Styles Ready for Spring. LADIES' SAILORS AND SOFT FELTS FOR 1901. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

HATS SHAYNE'S $3 DERBY IS THE BEST ON EARTH for the MONEY. 187 STATE-ST., PALMER HOUSE.

Eyes Tested Free. OPTICIAN L. MANASSE 88 Madison, Tribune Bldg. Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes. Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

HATS CORRECT STYLES, $2, $3 AND $4. THE BEST MADE. J. S. BARNES & CO., 86 MADISON-ST. TRIBUNE BUILDING

THE **Business Office** of.... **The Tribune** WILL BE **REMOVED on MAY 1st** to the premises now occupied by the

Chicago Nat. Bank

in the Howland Block, Southwest Corner of

Dearborn & Monroe-sts

Keeley Cure For Drunkenness and Drug Using. Chicago Office, Room 408, 309 Dearborn St. City references to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Main 3695. Private Colonial Cottage for Ladies. THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

WOMEN'S batiste collars, edged with lace applique in gold effects—7.50 down to 1.50

WOMEN'S Easter neckwear—plaited stock collars of tucked mousseline de soie, at 50c

Third floor, new shoe section, north elevator.

Women's, misses', girls' and boys' shoes for Easter

Special sale of fashionable shoes for Easter—neat, stylish shapes—delineating the very latest spring shoe beauty. The Mandel shoes are admired for their service-giving worth as well as their superior stylish shape. We make **prices for today's selling that will appeal to the saving shopper.**

5.00 New French kid shoes and walking shoes—spring creations.

Fine patent leather dress shoes—welt and turn soles— 3.00

3.00 New patent leather street shoes—in mannish lasts.

Selected calf and kid extension sole shoes—mannish lasts— 2.50

4.00 for new ideal kid dress shoes, with hand welt and extension soles.

Every shoe you buy here has our guaranty for its goodness.

Best vici kid button and lace shoes for school wear— 2.00

Second floor, juvenile section.

Girls' and misses' Easter garments.

Today is the last day before Easter, and we have the greatest bargain surprise of the year for economical parents—presenting an opportunity to save, in many instances, one-third on each purchase.

A New York manufacturer, known to the trade throughout America as the foremost maker of modish juvenile apparel—sold us every odd spring garment in his entire establishment at a great sacrifice.

Two hundred and eighty-nine garments—natty reefers, pretty sailor suits—stylish one-piece dresses and misses' fashionable jackets—you will pronounce every garment the best bargain ever offered at the price.

Misses' jackets, reefers and children's dresses— $5, 6.75, 7.50 and 9.75

Misses' tailor-made suits, $10 and 12.75

Men's and boys' new clothing store, second floor.

Men's and boys' Easter clothing.

Brokaw's clothing has the true tone of styles and aristocratic distinction totally lacking in the ordinary ready-to-wear clothing. The appearance of each garment compels one to instantly associate it with the made-to-measure clothing, because it's so different from the commonplace clothing on sale elsewhere.

If you are in the habit of having your clothing made to measure you're just the one we can please, by not only saving you half but giving you just as good in every respect as your tailor could possibly make.

Boys' Easter clothing.

A grand showing of confirmation suits in all styles at a guaranteed saving of 25%—prices range from 5.00 to 25.00.

Boys' novelty suits in sailor, Russian, Norfolk and little vest styles—blue, brown, tan, Yale-blue, white and fancy mixtures—ages 2½ to 12 years—exceptional values at $5.

Boys' Easter furnishings—white shirts 75c—white waists 88c—white collars 10c—white neckwear 25c

Special Easter offering in boys' hats and caps—the finest showing ever made in Chicago—$3 down to 75c

Young men's suits, in blue, black and choice mixtures—the new military cut—ages 14 to 20—positively the best values ever offered at $10

Basement: Confirmation suits, special values at 4.98, 3.98, 3.48 and 2.48.

Second floor, new building.

Girls' and misses' Easter hats.

An elaborate showing for today of girls', misses' and children's fashionable Easter hats. The entire north side of our immense millinery parlors devoted to the showing of children's Easter hats at $5 and 2.75

Children's untrimmed hats, in all shapes and colors—special at 95c

An imposing array of ready-to-wear styles—the very newest ideas, from $5 down to 95c

Women's $10 Easter hats. Our $10 hats have created more favorable comments than any offering ever made in our new millinery parlors—copies of French models trimmed with soft, clouded roses—handsome draped turbans, so refined and becoming—chic "slashed" trim'd styles in modest shapes—exclusive with Mandel's—at $10

Second floor, hat section.

Opening of the new men's and boys' hat dept.

Today we open our new men's and boys' hat department and offer for your choosing a complete line of exclusive shapes in keeping with the latest spring styles.

As an extra incentive for you to to come and see this new department, we offer tomorrow, the Dunlop, Knox and Yohman blocks in black and the new spring colors at 3.00

Our special bargains will be:

The new Lednan in soft and stiff styles at 2.00

The new Bedford in either soft or stiff styles at 3.00

Ask to see the new Grand Duke hat.

CALIFORNIA

FIRST CLASS PULLMAN SLEEPERS ...DAILY BETWEEN... CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO Without Change

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

...All the best Scenery of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and SIERRA NEVADA by Daylight in both directions.

DINING CAR SERVICE THROUGH. BUFFET LIBRARY CARS.

For full information, reservations and itinerary "Chicago to California" call at or address City Ticket Office, Marquette Bldg., cor. Adams and Dearborn Streets.

AUCTION SALES

TO BE HELD BY

THE GEO. P. GORE CO.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

FOR ACCOUNT OF

A Prominent New York Manufacturer

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 9, AT 10 A. M.,

We will sell at Public Auction, at our stores, 149 and 151 Market-st., Chicago,

2,500 Suits Men's, Youths' and Boys' Spring Clothing, and

2,000 Men's and Boys' Pants, in conjunction with a large and attractive stock Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, AT 10 A. M.—MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SPRING FOOTWEAR.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11, AT 10 A. M.—SPRING CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.

GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE

Clearing Sale at 10 O'Clock This Morning.

Fine lot Mahogany Furniture, Brass Beds, Rugs, Carpets, and General Household Goods, General Merchandise.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 175 Wabash-av.

Barnes HATS $3 and $4. CHAS. W. BARNES. WABASH AND MONROE.

FURS STORED L. S. BERRY & CO. 121 Michigan-av., Cor. Madison-st.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Exclusive ideas in Ladies' Fine Neckwear.

Neckwear to go with every costume here today.

The "Silk Store," 111 to 115 State-st.

Easter Millinery.

The weather bureau assures us that we are to have bright, balmy weather for Easter Sunday, and you know what that means to fashionable Chicago.

Today will be your last opportunity to select your hat for this important style occasion. And a better opportunity has never been at your disposal. Some of the most exquisite millinery came from our workrooms last evening; the very latest style hints. Also the opening of a large number of new Paris models.

We will also show today many new and elegant creations in children's trimmed hats. Very stylish and pretty, yet practical and serviceable.

Millinery at every price that will permit of using the best materials, and you may rest assured that Hats of the same quality cannot be sold for less than you can buy them here.

Costumes, Waists and Skirts.

Today our special Easter offering of fine Costumes, Suits, Coats, Wraps, Waists and Dress Skirts. A grander showing of the real clever styles cannot be found in America. Many special things for your consideration today.

Costumes from $25.00 to $350.00.
Suits from $12.50 to $125.00.
Silk Dress Skirts at $10.00 and up.
Coats from $7.50 up.
Wool Dress Skirts at $7.50 and up.
Silk Waists from $5.00 to $50.00.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TELLS OF NEEDS IN POSTOFFICE.

Representative Mann Urges a Larger Force to Handle Chicago Mails.

GIVEN TEMPORARY HELP.

Allowance of $1,500 to Pay for Extra Work Made Pending a Full Investigation.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL CITY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., April 5.

Mann Explains Needs of Chicago Postoffice.

Representative Mann called at the Postoffice department today to consult the officials about ways and means to relieve the congested condition at the Chicago Postoffice. The entire situation was gone over, including the tremendous growth of business, and the small amount of additional help allowed in proportion to the increase.

After the showing made by Mr. Mann an allowance of $1,500 was made, to be used in the employment of clerks who will be used to facilitate the movement of the outgoing mails. These clerks will be paid at the rate of 25 cents an hour. In addition to this, plans were discussed for an assorting station at the Union Depot. It was practically decided to establish this station, and the work of assorting mails will be done by the employés of the railway mail service. They will receive no compensation for this work, which will be in addition to that already imposed upon them.

There is considerable opposition to any additional duties for the railway mail clerks, but something must be done to relieve the congestion. These men work a week and have a week off duty. Now they will be required to give the government some of the time "off week."

Mr. Mann also urged the establishment of a branch postoffice at Woodlawn. His recommendation will be acted upon and a new branch office will be established about July 1, in the vicinity of Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The Chicago representative also spoke for an increase in the expense allowance of the Chicago Postoffice out of the appropriation available on July 1. While nothing has been determined, it would not be surprising if one hundred additional clerks were allowed, to say nothing of additions to the carrier force.

Growth of the Business in Year Is Enormous.

Mr. Mann was armed with figures to show how badly congested are the conditions, how large has been the growth of the business, and how small the allowance for help. He showed that from July, 1899, to February, 1901, the increase in the outgoing mail was 50 per cent. This referred exclusively to mail originating in Chicago and destined for places outside, and does not include the local mail. During that time the increase in the clerical force was considerably less than 10 per cent.

Figures were presented showing the average amount of mail handled in the mailing division of the Chicago Postoffice during six working days, from March 27 to April 2 inclusive. The outgoing mail alone averaged on each of these days 1,211,150 letters, 157,113 pounds of second-class mail matter, and 118,368 pounds of third and fourth-class matter. This tremendous amount of mail overtaxed the capacity of the office, and at the close of the day's business it frequently happened that 1,000 bags of mail had not been assorted. It was necessary, therefore, to send the mail in an unassorted condition to the railway postoffice, and the work of assorting was done on the trains. This, of course, caused considerable delay, but, fortunately for the public, most of the delayed matter consisted of the circulars and matter of the second, third, and fourth classes.

It will be seen that the condition at Chicago is far from satisfactory, and it is said the same state of affairs in a minor degree exists in New York. The rapid and tremendous growth of the country has taxed the mail facilities in a way not contemplated by Congress, and as the appropriations are made so far in advance, enough money was not authorized to meet the demands of today. The department will do all in its power, however, to relieve the pressure.

Congressman Asks Pardon for the "Turkey King."

Mr. Mann also visited the Department of Justice and made a plea for the pardon of B. J. Hamm of Chicago, known as the "Turkey King," because in 1896 he attempted to corner the turkey market. In carrying out his scheme Hamm used the mails for fraudulent purposes and was sentenced to two years in jail. Soon after he was imprisoned it was discovered that Hamm was mentally unbalanced and he was sent to the government insane asylum in this city. His term of imprisonment was two years, and it is just about to expire. The appeal for the pardon of Hamm is made so as to restore him to his citizenship. The papers in the case have not yet reached the Department of Justice, but when they arrive the case will be taken up. It will be one of the first acted upon by the new Attorney General, Mr. Knox.

Mystery in the Appointment of Brig. Gen. Smith.

Lieutenant Thomas A. Pierce, Fifth Infantry, was today relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan and ordered to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty with the Twenty-eighth Infantry, with a view to his assignment to that regiment and his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General upon his promotion to the rank of Captain.

Considerable mystery surrounds the appointment of Colonel Jacob H. Smith to be Brigadier General in the army. The question of his appointment was not settled, evidently, until last Saturday night after office hours. Up to that time Secretary Root said the appointments were not under consideration. The case of Colonel Smith is the more remarkable because he was twice court-martialed.

At the War department, since the announcement of that feature of Smith's record, efforts have been made to hide the incidents under some testimony of recent service in the Philippines, none of it, however, of unusual character. The first trial of Smith was while he was a Captain, on duty at Fort Clark, Tex. This was in 1885, and the specification sets forth in legal phraseology this interesting experience: Smith was charged with "frequenting a drinking saloon at Brackett, Tex., known as the Mint saloon, for the purpose of engaging in a game of cards [draw poker] for money with two certain citizens [gamblers]. One of these was named Moore and the other had several names, the most popular being 'Jiggerty.'"

Captain Smith lost $135 to Moore and was unable to pay it. He promised to discharge the debt the next morning, and then refused to pay the money. He was found guilty and sentenced to confinement to the limits of his post for twelve months, but not excused from duty, and to forfeit one-half of his monthly pay for the same period. General Stanley, who was the departmental commander, made some caustic comments on the case, rebuked the court, and severely reprimanded Smith for his habits.

This led Smith to file a complaint at the War department without sending it through the regular military channels. He said General Stanley was unjust, and he charged the Judge Advocate of the court with being guilty of peculiar methods. For this he was again court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed.

Cleveland Set Aside Sentence of Dismissal.

President Cleveland set aside the sentence of dismissal with this comment: "The President deems it to be his duty to notice the breach of propriety and military discipline on the part of Captain Smith, and to reprimand him for his misconduct in sending to the War department his papers of remonstrance. His reasons for so doing are insufficient and the suspicions upon which he acted had no foundation in fact.

"On a careful examination of the proceedings the President is forced to the conclusion that the most prominent fact in this case is the explanation of official impropriety on the part of the Judge Advocate General of the court, whose disregard of the position of his important office led him to appear in the several characters of complainant, prosecutor, witness, and adviser of the court.

"It appears in the evidence that from the beginning of the former trial and the conclusion of the present trial a feeling of bitter hostility existed between the Judge Advocate and the accused, which fact is made prominent by the voluntary admission of the Judge Advocate that he himself preferred the gravest charge in the specifications, the only one assuming direct falsity against the accused.

"The Judge Advocate was manifestly disqualified and incapable of properly discharging his duties of Judge Advocate because of the interest which he took in the conviction of the accused. For this reason he should have requested relief from the duty which he could not perform in justice to himself, the accused, and to the service."

Census Figures on Petroleum Are Given Out.

Statistics of petroleum refining at the present census, as given in a bulletin issued today, show that, while the value of the product has increased 45.8 per cent over that of 1889, there has been a decrease in the number of establishments and the number of refineries. The reduction in the number of establishments has been due partly to the consolidation of two or more formerly independent concerns under one management and partly to the abandonment and dismantling of a few comparatively small establishments, both being the natural result of the present tendency in industrial combinations.

It is interesting to note that, while the total capital in 1899 shows an increase of 23.1 per cent over 1889 and the value of the products an increase of 45.8 per cent, the cost of materials increased 51.4 per cent. The price of crude petroleum in 1899 was higher than in 1889, while the values of refined products, particularly illuminating oils, were generally lower.

Farquhar to Be Chairman of Lighthouse Board.

Some important naval changes are to be made on May 1. Rear Admiral Farquhar, now in command of the north Atlantic squadron, will be relieved from that command and will be assigned to duty as chairman of the Lighthouse board. The fleet will be commanded by Rear Admiral Higginson. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans was an applicant for the billet of chairman of the Lighthouse board, but he will be retained on duty at the head of the Inspection board, which has a great deal of work to perform during the coming summer.

Fortress Monroe Hotel May Sell Liquor.

An opinion has been rendered by the law officers of the army which will have the effect, if adopted by Secretary Root, of allowing the bar to be in full operation at Chamberlain's Hotel, on the military reservation at Fortres Monroe. The bar at the Hygeia will have to be shut down. This distinction in favor of Chamberlain's is owing to the different status of the two establishments. Chamberlain's Hotel occupies the reservation by virtue of permission from the Virginia authorities as well as the United States government. This relieves it from the effect of United States law.

Big Gun on Kearsarge Hurt Beyond Repair.

It has been found necessary to remove the thirteen-inch gun from the Kearsarge. This gun, which was emplaced in one of the turrets of that battleship, was seriously injured some weeks ago. At the time an effort was made to have the accident appear of little consequence. Since then, however, it has developed that the gun cannot be repaired. It is practically destroyed, and will have to be replaced.

Bids for the forgings for this gun have been invited by the Navy department. It probably will be the last gun of the type built for the navy, as thirteen-inch guns are no longer to be a part of naval ordnance.

The loss is a heavy one, and while the new gun is being constructed the double turrets, the lower one of which contained the damaged one, will be practically useless.

Marine Free Delivery Route Is Announced.

By order of the Postmaster General what is known as a marine free delivery route will be established at Oconomowoc, Waukesha County, Wis. The service will be maintained from May 1 to Oct. 15. The length of the route will be eleven miles, and will cover an area of fifteen square miles. The population numbers 1,200. A route will be established at West Bend, Washington County. The length of the route will be fifty-seven miles, and will cover an area of sixty-seven square miles. The population numbers 1,500. The services of two carriers will be required. When the service begins the postoffices at Nabob and Aurora and two star routes will be discontinued.

Isaac R. Mills to Be Collector at Springfield.

Senator Cullom called at the White House this afternoon to urge the appointment of Isaac R. Mills of Decatur, Ill., as Internal Revenue Collector at Springfield, to succeed Henry Yates. There is no longer any doubt about Mr. Mills being appointed, as the President was under the impression that he already had made the appointment. While Mr. Mills' commission has not been signed, the appointment is practically made and it will be announced in a few days. This will give the new Collector ample time to file his bond and look after the other details which must be attended to before he takes charge of the office.

Illinois to Fare Well in Army Appointments.

In the batch of army appointments which shortly will be announced Illinois will fare well. The State will get twenty-five places as subaltern officers, which will go to the men who are now in service in the Philippines, or who served in Cuba during the Spanish war. The Secretary of War has devoted nearly all of his time during the last ten days in looking up the records of those who are to be commissioned. While the Illinois appointments have practically been decided upon, the weeding out in other States is still going on, as Secretary Root has made up his mind to accept only the best material.

New Attorney General Knox.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The President made the first announcement that Mr. Knox had accepted the post of Attorney General to the Cabinet today. His commission, which is dated today, was signed immediately after the President had informed his advisers of their new colleague's acceptance.

Contract for Cruiser Milwaukee Let.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The Navy department has awarded the contract for the building of the twenty-three-knot protected cruiser Milwaukee to the Union Iron works of San Francisco. The contract price is $2,625,000.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE TO SOLVE THE LYNCHING PROBLEM.

In view of the growing number of lynchings in the North as well as the South, "The Tribune" asked several Governors and other prominent people to make suggestions as to the best means of checking he evil. The sentiment expressed in the replies is unanimous on one point—that it is largely a question of elevating the morale of the communities in which these affairs have occurred to a point where the laws and those who administer them will be thoroughly respected. Julia Ward Howe suggests the formation of an association for the protection of legal rights; Booker Washington advises every parent, teacher, and minister of the gospel to teach with unusual emphasis morality and obedience to the law, and urges the best white people and best black people of the South to stand together in favor of law and justice; Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, says the lynching evil will have to be combated like any other crime; Governor Longino of Mississippi proposes an appeal to the cupidity and purse to change sentiment favoring lynching; Governor White of Virginia advises a more rigid enforcement of the laws, and Governor Durbin of Indiana calls attention to a new statute in his State which causes a vacancy in the office of any Sheriff who permits, wittingly or unwittingly, a lynching to take place in his county. The full text of the replies follows.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S ADVICE.

Every community guilty of lynching says in so many words to the Governor, to the Legislature, to the Sheriff, to the jury, and to the Judge, I have no faith in you and no respect for you. We have no respect for the law which we helped to make.

In the South at the present time there is less excuse for not permitting the law to take its course where a negro is to be tried than anywhere else in the world, for almost without exception the Governors, the Sheriffs, the Judges, the juries, and the lawyers are all white men, and they can be trusted as a rule to do their duty; otherwise it is needless to tax the people to support these officers. If our present laws are not sufficient to properly punish crime, let the laws be changed, but that the punishment may be by lawfully constituted authority is the plea I make. The history of the world proves that where law is most strictly enforced is the least crime; where people take the administration of the law into their own hands is the most crime.

But there is still another side; the white man in the South has not only a serious duty and responsibility but the negro has a duty and responsibility in this matter. In speaking of my own people I want to be equally frank, but I speak with the greatest kindness. There is too much crime among us. The figures for a given period show that in the United States 30 per cent of the crime committed is by negroes, while we constitute only about 12 per cent of the entire population.

A large amount of the crime among us grows out of the idleness of our young men and women. It is for this reason that I have tried to insist upon some industry being taught in connection with their course of literary training. The time has come when every parent, every teacher and, minister of the gospel, should teach with unusual emphasis morality and obedience to law. At the fireside, in the schoolroom, in the Sunday school, from the pulpit, and the negro press there should be such a sentiment created regarding the committing of crime against women that no such crime shall be charged against any member of the race. Let it be understood for all time that no one guilty of that crime can find sympathy or shelter with us, and that none will be more active in bringing to justice, through the proper authorities, those guilty of crime. Let the criminal and vicious element of the race have at all times our most severe condemnation. Let a strict line be drawn between the virtuous and the criminal. With the best white people and the best black people standing together, in favor of law and order and justice, I believe that the safety and happiness of both races will be made secure.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

PROTECT ALL LEGAL RIGHTS.

I have considered with some attention the question to which you ask me to reply: "How can lynching best be prevented?"

I should ask, in reply, the following questions:

Is the upholding of the laws an important object in a civilized community?

Is, or is not, the government of every State pledged to enforce the execution of its laws?

If men, singly or collectively, undertake to forestall the action of the law by the exercise of personal violence, do they not by this act become criminals, and are they not to be dealt with as such?

Is there any reason why a lynching mob should not be treated as would be any other assemblage of people intent upon the violation of the law?

These questions, or others to the same end, might be propounded in regions in which lynching is most frequent, with the request that they be answered by responsible persons.

Lastly, I desire to express my belief that in the regions I just designated there must be many men and women who are honestly desirous that any person accused of crime should have a fair trial, and be absolved or sentenced, according as evidence shall show them to be innocent or guilty. I would have such persons unite in forming an association for the protection of legal rights. They would, no doubt, be derided, and even persecuted, at first, but, as in any society which can be called human reason must finally prevail over passion and the respect for justice must override the thirst for blood, these persons would in time bring to their aid all the moral power of the community, and the present disgrace to our civilization would disappear.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

IMPROVE PUBLIC OPINION.

The corrective lies only in the improvement of public sentiment against the lynching custom. I am pleased to say that the Judges of the criminal courts in this State are, without an exception, men of patriotism, courage, and good legal ability, and thoroughly in favor of the enforcement of the law; but since under our system of government it matters not how honest, efficient, and faithful may be the Judge on the bench, or however sufficient the law for the protection of the rights of the people and punishment of crime, the courts are powerless, and the law a dead letter, unless upheld by popular approval of the people.

It is true in this State that Judges have delivered strong charges to the grand juries to indict those guilty of lynching, the religious press and church meetings have declared against the evil, and yet the mobs have continued their work of murder. Since moral suasion and the officers of the law have not had the effect to bring about the needed change in public sentiment I have concluded that it is necessary to make an appeal for the change to the cupidity and the purse of the people, hence the recommendation in my inaugural of a law which, I believe, will cause the taxpayer to enter his protest against the mob. That the plan which I proposed to the Legislature might be effective in its operation I sought to eliminate such hindrances as might be resorted to in court to defeat the recovery of judgments. The suits are to be instituted in the Chancery Court, where the Chancellor is to pass on the matter, and the only proof needful is the commission of the crime by the mob. Our Legislature failed to enact a law covering the said recommendations, but I am still of the opinion that some such plan will have to be enacted, or the evil will continue to occur.

A. H. LONGINO,
Governor of Mississippi.

OFFICIALS ARE TOO EASY.

You cannot legislate lynching out of existence, in all probability; but it can be made more dangerous to those participating in it and their punishment by law more certain, by cultivating a higher respect for the law in every possible way. Where the law is upheld with justice and vigor lynchings are less liable to occur; but only an enlightened public conscience and abhorrence of the crime of lynching can be relied upon to withstand the wrath of the would-be lynchers. The spirit of the mob rises above the law and overrides the law-abiding in too many cases because the officers of the law, or those who are the natural leaders of their communities, are complaisant. If there is any proposed or existing law, either national or State, that will prevent lynching under all circumstances, or even most circumstances, I would favor it with all my heart.

A. B. WHITE,
Governor of West Virginia.

GOV. DURBIN CITES UNIQUE LAW.

Governor Durbin directs me to inform you that, while he is in favor of the most drastic measures possible, he is not prepared at this time to say what means would probably prove most efficacious in bringing about more desirable conditions. At the recent session of the Indiana General Assembly a long step was taken in the right direction by the enactment of a law which provides that, whenever any Sheriff permits any prisoner in his keeping to be lynched, wittingly or unwittingly, his office shall thereupon be vacated. The object of this law is to place such a responsibility on officers that they will naturally be exceedingly careful to protect prisoners against lawless assaults. Those who have given the law careful consideration are of the opinion that it will result beneficially, and the Governor is determined that it shall be enforced to the utmost.

CHARLES E. WILSON,
Secretary to Governor Durbin of Indiana.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CONTROLS.

In my opinion nothing more can be done toward putting an end to this evil than is now being done in combating crime of any kind. It is no more a matter for national legislation than is the question of punishing any and all kinds of crime with which States have to deal.

If, for instance, public sentiment in Illinois or Colorado is such that those who are responsible for mob violence against negroes cannot be punished, no relief can be expected from federal intervention. The sentiment that withholds the strong arm of the State law from those responsible for mob violence would render futile any effort at outside interference.

As it is in Illinois, Colorado, Indiana, and other Northern and Western States, so it is in the South, where occasional outbreaks against the law are attracting recently almost as much attention as the violent disregard of statutory punishment in Illinois and other States during the last few years.

CLARK HOWELL,
Editor Atlanta Constitution.

JURY INFLICTS SENTENCE OF 18 YEARS ON O'NEILL.

Alleged Suicide of His Wife, Maude O'Neill, Is Pronounced Murder Instead by Twelve Men.

Joseph O'Neill yesterday was pronounced guilty of the murder of his wife, Maude O'Neill and sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary. The jury returned the verdict after deliberating seven and one-half hours. Judge Brentano granted the motion of O'Neill's attorney for a new trial.

The jury retired to consider the case at 12:30 o'clock. Anticipating an early verdict, Judge Brentano awaited the decision in the courtroom. When notice was brought him at 8 o'clock last night he sent for the prisoner. While the features of O'Neill were expressionless, it was evident the verdict of the jury condemning him to eighteen years' imprisonment was a surprise.

The death of Mrs. Maude O'Neill occurred in the couple's home in Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street. The police of the Harrison Street Station were notified of it by O'Neill, who said that his wife had arisen from bed and shot herself, before he could prevent it. His statement was accepted at first, but later suspicion arose, when the police learned from neighbors that the couple had quarreled often and that a quarrel had taken place the day before the fatality.

The police believed that the condition of the woman's body when found did not bear out the theory of suicide. O'Neill was arrested and held for the alleged crime. In the trial of the case, the prosecution was forced to depend on circumstantial evidence, as no living person but the defendant had seen or heard the shot. Assistant State's Attorney Barnes set up a motive in that the man was jealous of his wife and had quarrels with her, also the assertion of the police that the condition of the body when they were called did not bear out the theory of suicide. The defendant testified that his wife's father had taken his own life, and that because of their quarrels his wife had been unhappy and despondent.

ANOTHER BLIZZARD IN KANSAS.

Ten-Hour Snow-Storm Adds to the Blockade That Began on March 23.

McDonald, Kas., April 5.—A heavy snowstorm began in northwestern Kansas last night and lasted ten hours. The storm added materially to the discomfort of the towns along the St. Francis branch of the Burlington railroad, which has been blockaded by snow drifts since March 23.

A Burlington train, with twelve days' mail, express, and freight for the beleaguered towns of Bird City and St. Francis, was caught half a mile east of McDonald, and every effort of the crew to bring in the train has so far proven futile.

Much suffering exists at half a dozen small towns within a radius of forty miles, many of the people having been short of fuel and provisions for twelve days.

New Naval Gun Is a Success.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—The first of the new type of five-inch naval guns designed for cruisers of the Denver class was tested at the Indian Head proving ground today with satisfactory results. A projectile weighing sixty pounds was fired with a powder charge of twenty-six pounds. The muzzle velocity reached the exceptionally high figure of 2,900 feet per second, showing a muzzle energy of 3,724 foot tons, 65 per cent more than guns of the same type have made heretofore.

ELEVATOR FULL OF GIRLS FALLS TO THE BASEMENT.

All the Occupants Slightly Bruised and One Severely Injured—Employes of Smith Shoe Factory, 144 Erie Street.

Ten girls employed in the shoe factory of J. P. Smith, 144 Erie street, were thrown into a panic by the dropping of an elevator in the building at 5:30 o'clock last evening. One was seriously injured. All received slight bruises.

The Injured.

Godfrey, Nellie, 810 East Chicago avenue; bruised about the arms and head; went home unassisted.

Hilgerson, Dora, 530 North Sacramento avenue; right arm hurt; went home unassisted.

Swissler, Anna, 796 West Chicago avenue; thrown to the floor and taken from the elevator in an unconscious condition; taken to her home in ambulance of East Chicago Avenue Police Station.

The elevator was crowded with the young women, who were on their way home. Dennis Horan was in charge of the car. He closed the door when ten had entered at the sixth floor. The elevator started downward with a jerky motion that frightened the occupants. Horan was unable to stop it. When it neared the first floor he lost all control and the car fell with a crash to the basement, a distance of fifteen feet.

The noise of the fall and the screams of the girls brought aid. The door was forced open and the girls taken out.

It was almost two hours before Anna Swissler regained consciousness.

"I was so frightened that I suppose I fainted," she said last night. "The elevator was filled and we were all in a bunch when it struck the basement. I do not remember anything after that."

NO VOTING MACHINES WANTED.

Wisconsin Senate Defeats Proposed Amendment—Primary Election Bill Believed Doomed.

Madison, Wis., April 5.—[Special.]—The Senate this morning killed by a close vote the proposed constitutional amendment permitting the use of voting machines, and advanced one stage Senator Stout's bill forbidding marriage of people with hereditary diseases. Something in the nature of a test vote on the primary election bill was had when, by a vote of 18 to 13, the Senate ordered Senator Miller's duplicate of the House measure back from the committee at once in order to get it out of the way before the House bill, now before the Upper House, is taken up for final disposition next Wednesday. Apparently the primary measure is doomed. The House passed the barbers' license bill and gave New Richmond the $21,000 borrowed from the State at the time of the tornado. Another measure passed makes the administering of narcotics for wrongful purposes a felony.

CARRIERS MAY GO COATLESS.

Postmaster General Will Grant Permission to Mail Men to Travel in Shirt Sleeves in Summer.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—An innovation looking to the comfort of letter carriers throughout the country during the heat of summer probably will be introduced this year by official permission to them to divest their coats on their rounds when felt to be necessary. It is expected that the Postmaster General in the near future will issue an order formally granting authority to postmasters for this purpose and modifying the requirements so as to allow the carriers to wear a suitable gray blouse, with a turn down collar, and a black tie.

FALLS FROM TROLLEY POLE AND GETS SIX FRACTURES.

Lineman Florence Benner Seriously Injured, While William O'Donnell Has Narrow Escape—Support Gives Way.

Florence Benner, son of former Fire Marshal Benner, fell a distance of forty feet yesterday afternoon while working on a trolley pole on Archer avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Mr. Benner, who is an attaché of the city electrical department, is now in the County Hospital suffering from six fractures of the bones of his leg and foot.

Benner was working with William O'Donnell, a fellow lineman, who had a spectacular and narrow escape. The two ascended the trolley pole to put on a cross arm to carry new wire. The "wood top" gave way under their combined weight and the two men fell.

Benner's body cleared the trolley cables lower down on the pole, but O'Donnell fell across the insulated conductors. Benner landed on the sidewalk, feet first. Benner was carried to a drug store, and then began the work of rescuing O'Donnell.

Though in danger of death if the trolley feed wires should break, other employés of the electrical department, who were nearby, raised a ladder and took the man to the ground.

HORTON AND WATERMAN CHANGE PLACES ON BENCH.

Former Retires from Appellate Court and Supreme Justices Assign the Latter to Vacancy Thus Created.

Judge Oliver H. Horton has retired from the Branch Appellate Court bench, and will serve the remainder of his term as Circuit Judge. Judge A. N. Waterman has been assigned by the Supreme Court to the place on the Appellate bench.

Since February, 1898, when the Branch Appellate Court was created, Judge Horton has decided appeals from the lower courts. His associates have been Judge Henry V. Freeman and Judge Henry M. Shepard of the Superior Court. Judge Horton's term on the Appellate Court bench does not expire till June of this year, and as Circuit Court Judge his term runs to 1908.

The resignation of the Judge has been under his consideration for some months.

"The work in the Appellate Court," said Judge Horton, "has been most agreeable, and my relations with my associates have been exceptionally pleasant. The work however, has the tendency to make a recluse of a man and I have decided to return to the nisi prius court."

It will not be fully determined in what court Judge Horton will sit till after the new calendars are made up. Next week he will preside in the juvenile court. In his letter of resignation to the Supreme Court Judge Horton said;

"It is my desire to be relieved from further service in the Branch Appellate Court of the First District. The work here is pleasant. There has never been the slightest friction or unpleasant relations between my associates and myself, but for personal reasons I am impelled to make this request."

The request was considered by the Supreme Court in conference and granted. The court also temporarily relieved Judge J. D. Crabtree of the Second Appellate District on account of illness.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

SALT IN CITY GOLD MINE.

BONDS FOUND BY EXPERTS DECLARED TO BE WORTHLESS.

Financiers and Attorneys Agree That the $1,000,000 in Securities of the Chicago and Great Western Are Valuable Only as Souvenirs of a Scheme That Fell Through—Authorities Reluctantly Give Up Idea of Unexpected Profit—Shirley T. High Explains.

The "gold mine" discovered in the vaults of the Controller's office has been found to be "salted." Financiers and attorneys united yesterday in declaring to be worthless the bonds of the Chicago and Great Western railroad company, which were found by the special assessment experts.

The city officials, however, are taking no chances where a possible $1,000,000 is involved. Controller Kerfoot has written to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York asking if there is any property to secure the bonds and Corporation Counsel Walker has been asked to begin an investigation into their value.

According to Chief Clerk Joseph Polatschek, in the Controller's office, the city made an attempt to secure money on the bonds the year after they were deposited by David Gage as assets to meet his defalcation. The coupons which were detached from the bonds had been sent to New York by the city. They were returned with the statement that they were not worth the paper on which they were printed.

The city officials are reluctant to give up the idea of unexpected wealth, but gradually, in the face of accumulating evidence, they are reaching the conclusion that they have a "gold brick."

Reviews History of Bonds.

Shirley T. High, the attorney, 28 Portland Block, prepared the following review of the history of the bonds:

"These bonds, which formerly belonged to David A. Gage, were part of an authorized issue of $8,000,000 made by the Chicago and Great Western railroad company, and were secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, upon the prospective assets of the railroad company. They were also secured by a trust deed from the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Land company to J. N. Jewett, known as the Jewett trust deed, which conveyed to Jewett several hundred lots in Riverside as security for the holders of the railroad bonds. The bonds were dated March 1, 1873, and were to mature on March 1, 1903.

"About this time David A. Gage, being heavily indebted to the city as the result of his defalcation as City Treasurer, transferred these 349 bonds to George Taylor, as trustee, to secure the city in such indebtedness, and in this way the bonds ultimately came into the city's possession. The Supreme Court, in discussing the possibility of enforcing these railroad bonds, in which, of course, are included the 349 just discovered through a foreclosure of the above trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, says:

"The transaction of making the bonds and mortgage took place in June, 1873. In September of that year came the financial panic, and there was an utter collapse of the railroad enterprise. Not one of the bonds, by which it was expected to build the road, could be sold upon the market; no part of the road was built; the company had not a dollar's worth of property—nothing whatever more than its franchise. Its existence was hardly more than on paper. It sufficiently appears that the railroad company had not and would not have anything to foreclose upon and sell.

"From this it appears that there never was a possibility of enforcing payment of these bonds through a foreclosure of the trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company.

Other Bonds Preferred.

"As to the Jewett trust deed, which also secured the issue of railroad bonds, this instrument provided that the first 200 of the issue, numbered 1 to 200, should have a preference, in case of foreclosure, over the remainder of the issue. These 200 preferred bonds were held by various persons in Chicago, the 349 bonds held by the city being in the unpreferred class. As a result of this provision, the decree of foreclosure of the Jewett trust deed provided that the proceeds of the foreclosure sale should first be applied to the payment of the holders of the 200 preferred bonds, and in case there should be a surplus after such payment, such surplus should then be distributed pro rata among the holders of the unpreferred bonds, including, of course, the city.

"As a matter of fact, the proceeds of the sale were not sufficient to pay in full the holders of the preferred bonds, there being a deficiency of more than $32,000. The debtor named in the bonds being an insolvent corporation which has long since gone out of existence, and the security of the Jewett trust deed having been more than exhausted in the satisfaction of the 200 preferred bonds, the 349 bonds just discovered in the City Hall are, therefore, of no value except as interesting relics and as reminders of the extravagant schemes of the promoters of the various Riverside land companies which all finally came to such inglorious ends."

FOUR RAILROADS COMBINE; J. P. MORGAN BACKS DEAL.

Southern, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Monon, and Cincinnati Southern Reported to Have Amalgamated.

Cincinnati, O., April 5.—An amalgamation of four railroads has just been effected. The roads are the Southern railway, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and the Cincinnati Southern. J. Pierpont Morgan is the reputed backer.

New York Has No Details.

New York, April 5.—Private dispatches received in this city tonight from Cincinnati told of the amalgamation of the four railways under the guiding hand of J. Pierpont Morgan, but gave no details of the deal. The roads mentioned are the Southern railway, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and the Cincinnati Southern.

Relative to this particular report General Samuel Thomas, President of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad, tonight said:

"At the present time there is little to say about the deal. I believe the report that comes from Cincinnati, however, is a little bit premature. I do not believe the amalgamation has been effected as yet. It is true that steps are under consideration looking toward a combination of the roads mentioned. I think it will be effected, for all of the interests are favorable to it. It can scarcely be called an amalgamation of the roads under the scheme that is under consideration. It is merely a centralization of power looking towards the best interests of the various roads."

Southern Railway Officers Silent.

Washington, D. C., April 5.—There was no information obtainable at the Southern railway offices here regarding the reported amalgamation of railroad interests. All the roads mentioned are on specially friendly relations. The Cincinnati Southern is stated to be owned jointly by the Southern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The Monon road, otherwise the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, is said to be closely identified with the Morgan interests, and thus has close relations with the Southern. There is also a strong freight traffic relation between the Southern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

Students Have Political Wrangle.

Northwestern University students had a lively meeting in Connor's Hall, Evanston, last evening. Friends of Alderman Gooch loudly denounced the publication of James A. Patten's picture in the Northwestern, while other students upheld the paper.

GATES TO QUIT STEEL AND WIRE.

Announces That He Will Resign as Chairman of Board and Go Abroad.

WEARY OF ACTIVE LIFE.

Predicts Immediate Success and Immense Profits for the United States.

MAY BUY A STEAM YACHT.

JOHN W. GATES GIVES SOME STEEL COMBINE FIGURES.

Annual earnings	$125,000,000
Dividend, common stock	6 per cent
Number of employes	250,000
Daily pay roll	$2,000,000

John W. Gates will retire soon from the office of chairman of the American Steel and Wire company and take a long trip abroad. He returned to Chicago yesterday from New York, after an absence of three months, and said he expected to resign, as he felt that he had worked a good many years and ought to give younger men a chance. He will retire from active business for awhile.

Mr. Gates said the organization of the United States Steel corporation had been a great success, and expressed himself as strongly bullish on the steel stocks.

"I think United States Steel stocks will sell much higher," he said, "but I believe the general list—the railroad stocks—have gone about high enough."

The union of the principal steel companies, he said, would give a stability to the market for iron and steel such as never has been known. "The concerns which were formed into the new consolidation," he said, "represent the active energy of the various iron and steel manufacturers of the country. I presume eventually that the company will have its own line of ocean vessels to handle its export products.

Predicts Immense Earnings.

"By maintaining present prices and operating on an economical basis I think the company will earn from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 a year," said Mr. Gates. "I see no reason why the company cannot pay the interest on its bonds, the dividend on its preferred stock, and 6 per cent on the common stock from the start. The earnings of the various companies were something over $100,000,000 per annum—I believe last year they were $110,000,000—but by operating from an economical standpoint more will be made.

"The new company can reach out for trade abroad as smaller companies could not do. The American Steel and Wire company was never so prosperous as at present. March sales were the largest in its history and the profits the largest. The company is working all its plants day and night.

"The new company will pay good wages," he continued. "It will employ 250,000 men and the pay roll will be over $2,000,000 a day. The company owns 20,000 coke ovens and has between 90 and 95 per cent of all the old range iron ores. It has from two-thirds to three-quarters of the blast furnace capacity of the United States, and fully three-quarters to seven-eighths of the open hearth and Bessemer steel capacity. It has a large percentage of lake vessels—112 in all, most of them modern.

Praises President Schwab Highly.

"Mr. Schwab, the President, is probably the ablest steel man in the world. I think he is a peculiar genius in his line."

Mr. Gates was averse to discussing his own plans, but admitted that he had an option on a steam yacht and that he might make his contemplated trip abroad on that boat. He declined to say how long he would be in Chicago, but intimated that he would leave soon.

PARK RUIN HURTS REALTY.

North Side Values Seriously Affected by the Neglect of the Pleasure Ground.

The effect of the condition of Lincoln Park on North Side real estate values has been the theme of much talk among the men interested. All who have given the matter attention agree that no one thing has so great an influence on the selling or renting value of property in the North Town and Lake View as the good or bad condition of the park.

Real estate men point out that the entire theory on which the park tax is levied is that the park system is an improvement which increases the value of the property on which the tax is levied, and if the fund so raised is not properly spent the taxpayer does not get the worth of his money.

"The good or bad condition of Lincoln Park has everything to do with North Side property values," said Dunlap Smith last evening. "There is nothing which affects them so much as the manner in which the park is kept up. The manner in which Lincoln Park has been allowed to go to the dogs in the last five years is the most severe blow adjacent property could have received, and no one knows it better than the owners of the property. Before that time, when the park was well taken care of, there was no tax which was paid more cheerfully than the one for the maintenance of Lincoln Park. The taxpayers felt they were getting the worth of their money and paid it gladly. Now the taxpayers begrudge every cent of park tax, as they feel they are not getting any return for it.

"The condition of the park affects every kind of property on the North Side. With the park in the condition it ought to be, houses and flats would rent better and would be taken by the best class of tenants. There would be a better demand for homes at better prices. All this would affect business property and make a better demand for store rooms. There is not a piece of real estate on the North Side which is not affected by the condition of the park."

"There is no doubt that the condition of Lincoln Park materially affects North Side property," said Henry A. Knott. "It perhaps may not have so much to do with the sale of the most expensive residence property, although it does affect that, but the mass of the property which is either rented for homes or is for sale to home buyers depends a great deal on the park for its value."

The Civic Federation has sent to Springfield an address to the Legislature advocating the consolidation of all the park boards in the city. There are five of these, the South, the West, Lincoln Park, and two in Rogers Park. With the address was sent the bill prepared by the federation and recently introduced in the House by Representative Mueller, designed to effect this consolidation. The only change in the bill as introduced was a provision vesting the appointment of the commissioners of the consolidated parks in the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts instead of in the Mayor. The federation says, however, this change is satisfactory.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

Travels in Western China.

"Mount Omi and Beyond: A Record of Travel on the Thibetan Border." By Archibald John Little, F. R. G. S. Illustrated. Imported by A. C. McClurg & Co.

Mr. Little's book begins where many books of Chinese travel leave off—at Chungking, the head of steamboat navigation on the Yang-tse River, 1,500 miles from the ocean. From this point he and his wife traveled westward to Mount Omi, and then took a long circuit to the north, crossing into Thibet, enjoying the glorious scenery of the Himalayas, and thence returning by small river boats to Chungking. The whole journey into Thibet and back was performed on foot, both Mr. and Mrs. Little proving excellent pedestrians. They spent the nights in native inns, Buddhist temples, or isolated farm houses, and as they talked Chinese like natives they appear to have had no more trouble than they would have had on a similar tour in the United States.

Mr. Little is a British merchant, whose home is at Chungking, the metropolis of Sze Chuan Province. His book is the result of two journeys—in 1802 and 1897—made to escape the hothouse atmosphere of the Yang-tse Valley at times when cholera was raging in the river towns. While it relates scarcely any adventures, and often runs into wearisome details, it is written in a pleasing style and makes the Chinese seem more human and natural than any book that has appeared in years.

It is by its multitudinous details that the book gives its realistic effects. It abounds in odd glimpses of Chinese life in a region not yet touched by Western ideas. Here one can see the people still going about their dark and dirty cities at night, each with a big decorated paper lantern on the end of a stick to light his path before him. Or one may see Chinamen boring patiently for oil or for salt water with a heavy crowbar and a rope, spending from three to thirty years in driving a single well. As Mr. Little says, it is the life of the middle ages in Europe over again, showing how and why our ancestors could live contentedly amid discomforts that would kill the modern European or American.

The dirt and vermin seem to be the chief sources of hardship in Chinese travel. The inns, unless kept by Christian converts, are almost invariably filthy. The guestroom is usually over the pigsty and cesspool, and the odors often kept even such experienced travelers as Mr. and Mrs. Little from sleeping. Except for the inevitable crowd of curious onlookers, they were treated like any other guests, and especially when traveling in sedan chairs were they shown universal deference in the supercilious Chinese way. When they got over into Thibet there was a curious difference. The tall, handsome Mantsze, who resemble the North American Indians in build, treated the strangers as equals. The people repressed their curiosity, and even the poorest were too dignified to crowd around the strangers. The laymen were frank and friendly, but the Lamas or Thibetan priests were uniformly hostile and did not hesitate to show it, even in Chinese communities.

The author's visit to Omi, the sacred mountain of the Chinese Buddhists, affords many good character studies in the priesthood of that religion. The travelers almost invariably slept in the Buddhist temple when there was one, for it was much cleaner than the inn. Only on rare occasions did the priests prove inhospitable, though they often tried the patience of their guests with their importunate begging on behalf of their temples. The lofty and picturesque knob called Mount Omi is itself covered with Buddhist temples. Here the travelers were refused entertainment at one shrine because some Christian missionaries had recently abused their hospitality by bringing meat upon the sacred mountain of Buddha and eating it in one of his temples. Except in this justifiable case, Mr. Little found the priests his best friends, and one is impressed with their politeness, even to the missionaries. He justly remarks that Buddhist proselyters in Europe could scarcely expect such generous treatment.

The traffic between China and Thibet is now carried on almost altogether across a single suspension bridge over the Tung River. It is 415 feet long and consists of thirteen massive chains stretched straight across the torrent. It has been in constant use for two centuries and still bears an endless stream of traffic.

Mr. Little remarks frequently upon the incomprehensible fact that the sturdier Thibetans should be giving way to the stunted Chinese and their club footed women. He thinks it must be a case of intellectual supremacy, for the Thibetans are even more superstitious than the Chinese, and are under the heel of the rapacious and despotic Lamas. He believes the Lamas will soon have to give up their exclusiveness and that Thibet will shortly be as accessible as Corea.

It is impossible to read Mr. Little's book without feeling better acquainted with the Chinese than before. The gulf between the white and yellow races, of which Miss Scidmore speaks, does not seem to exist for Mr. Little. His book covers much of the same territory as that traversed by Mrs. Bird Bishop, but Mr. Little gets deeper into the real life of the people than either of the writers just mentioned.

One of England's Greatest.

"William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and the Growth and Division of the British Empire, 1708-1778." By Walford Davis Green, M. P. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

William Pitt is a statesman whom Americans as well as Englishmen have capital reasons for remembering with grateful interest. As the author of the present volume remarks: "Chatham, dying in the midst of the civil war he had tried to avert, is the last of those great men whom England and America can both claim; to both states he rendered signal service, and not the least part of that service is the memory of a nature molded in the very form of honor, an eloquence never suborned to mean courses; a lover of his nation who unmeasuredly strengthened her power and elevated the ideals of her public life. His war Minister given by the people to the King, by appealing to the people, by incarnating in himself their power, and by making that power supreme, Chatham had disturbed the equipoise of the aristocratic system by introducing a new and ultimately paramount force."

As Grattan said of him: "Great subjects, great empires, great characters, effulgent ideas, and classical illustrations formed the material of his speeches."

It is a remark of far-reaching import that the struggle for the valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi in America forced on negotiations in Europe which revolutionized the international relations of all the great powers, dividing ancient allies and reconciling inveterate foes. The grand contest between England and France might have been fought as a naval duel—nothing in the nature of the struggle demanded that it should be made a European concern. But, as this writer justly states, all the eighteenth century wars were of double aspect; in every case the new world struggle was accompanied by hostilities between continental powers.

For this reason, the life of William Pitt, one of the greatest of English statesmen, will ever possess for American students of history extraordinary interest. It was chiefly in spite of Pitt that British imperialism of that day committed its great and really stupid blunder. It would be an interesting chapter in modern history that would, with penetrating discernment, trace the reflex influence of the great republic of the new world upon the ruling ideas and national development of Great Britain.

Mr. Green's biography of Pitt belongs to the "Heroes of the Nations" series which is being issued in this country by the Putnams. It is volume 82 in the series.

Some of Ouida's Waifs.

"Street Dust." And Other Stories. By Ouida. F. V. White & Co., London.

Depressingly somber are these little tales, which are the latest product of Ouida's prolific fancy. They are not, with one exception, love stories, and introduce none of those curled and scented darlings which figured in this author's earlier works and were wont to create such havoc in the hearts of both heroines and readers. On the contrary, these stories deal with the lives of peasant children, and they reveal the tragedies that result when such lives are placed in opposition to the huge and pitiless machinery of society.

"Street Dust" is the term which the author uses to describe the two wretched little heroines of the first story, who meet with a tragic end when they leave the side of their dead mother long enough to sell the flowers which are to save them from starvation. Equally pathetic is the history of the more mature heroine, the loyal "Letta," and the fate of "The Little Thief" is one with which justice and humanity have nothing to do. In but one of the stories, "Gerry's Garden," is the ray of sunshine or hopefulness permitted to enter, but here we are allowed to see a poor little almshouse hero triumphing by reason of his own sweetness and fearlessness over a tyrannous law.

Of course Ouida cannot refrain from investing her unhappy peasants with some of the sentimentality which she used to bestow so generously upon her more mature characters. Her waifs always have wistful eyes and fine sensibilities, and are equal to noble acts of devotion. The stories are told in an admirably simple and straightforward manner. If it was the writer's wish to excite sympathy for her miserable "street dust," she has certainly done what she desired. The question is, Has she not overdone it?

About a Heroic Priest.

"The Devil's Plough." By Anna Farquhar. L. C. Page & Co.

"The Romantic History of a Soul Conflict" is the subtitle of this tale, and perhaps it more truly reveals the character of the story than does the real title. It is certainly a romantic history, for it deals with a romantic period, that of the time when Anne of Austria was Regent, and when such notable characters as Mme. Rambouillet, Mme. de Sévigné, and Ninon de l'Enclos filled Paris with the fame of their charm and wit. No new luster is given to these notables by the present author, yet, though the figures are but faintly drawn, they betray some of the hues of life. But the chief character is one, Gaston l'Artanges, a priest who came near to falling under the devil's plow because of the conflict in his soul between beauty and duty.

Circumstances made it possible for father Gaston to lead a dual life, and he was alternately the lover and the priest; never so truly a priest as when a lover or so real a lover as when a priest. The woman whom he loved was the Countess Héloise de Luné-ville, whose husband was in the Bastille, but who was not inconsolable on this account. At one time the hero is compelled to throw aside his priestly character and appear as a duelist, and again there comes a crucial moment when he must decide between love and martyrdom, between the beautiful Héloise and the life of a missionary among the North American Indians.

The action of the story is animated, but the analysis is thin. The priest, though a noble figure, is a bit theatrical and artificial, and in spite of his absorbing love for Héloise is not altogether human. As for that lady herself, we are not made to feel her loveliness and bewitchments, so that we do not altogether sympathize with Father Gaston in his conflict. What one does sympathize with is the high purpose of the author and her own intelligent appreciation of the value of renunciation.

Still Another Weak Story.

"In Spite of Foes." By General Charles King. J. B. Lippincott company.

As a general proposition the pen may be mightier than the sword, but there are individual instances which make the quotation seem like a travesty. One of these is that of General Charles King, whose latest book, "In Spite of Foes," is so ordinary, so threadbare in its style of construction, that, had it been soldiering of so mean an order, it would probably have cost the gallant General his commission. The book is about a young army officer who, by reason of his popularity among his brother officers, excites the envy of the commanding officer of the fort where he is stationed, and is dismissed in disgrace. The charge brought against him is that of indebtedness, but the debts which are harassing the life out of him are those contracted by a faithless wife—another source of grief to him. The trials and tribulations which the author prepares for the young man make a long story, but he comes out victorious, marries the other woman of his choice, and is reinstated with great éclat. Aside from a slight shifting of scenes, and a change of names all around, the story is practically the same as the preceding ones that have appeared over General King's name each year for so long.

Early Life in California.

"John Charity." By Horace Annesley Vachell. Dodd, Mead & Co.

If we are to have the historical novel, and the indications are that the flood is not abating, it is just as well to get away from the American revolution into new fields. This is what Horace Annesley Vachell has done in "John Charity," the scene of most of which is laid in California during the days previous to the discovery of gold and the occupation by the Americans.

In spite of this brilliant discovery of scene and period by Mr. Vachell, he has scarcely done more with it than to wash out a little pay gravel in the most primitive fashion. Having served as a pioneer and prospector he may, however, have led the way for others to come in with more improved methods of literary mining, and cause that rich time and country to give up its marvelous treasures of romance.

John Charity, the son of an English yeoman, together with his foster brother, Courtenay Valence, of a noble English family, take passage, they and Courtenay's bride, who is John's cousin Lettice, for the Californias, and they arrive there about 1837, at a time when the country was rent with one of those papier maché revolutions which prevented the inhabitants knowing from one day to another whether they were living in a dependency of Mexico, in an independent state, or an absolute despotism.

There the two Englishmen, who are bent on acquiring land, plunge into the thick of the petty intrigues of Alvarez and the other aspiring ones. At the same time John falls in love with the pretty fiancée of a haughty Mexican, whose influence is sought by Alvarez. The girl does not love her betrothed and falls in love with the heretic John. So far the story is good, but that is only the introduction, and what comes after is neither good nor coherent. There are duels and political intrigues and murders and attempted assassinations, midnight meetings and plenty of lovemaking, and a hot finish of the book, the hero being rescued from being buried alive up to his neck and eaten by ants, and the pretty sweetheart meeting a tragic death, but in spite of all this there are grave faults in "John Charity."

The hero is almost the only character in the book which stands out with any distinctness. The Spanish sweetheart is well enough in her way, but she does not play enough part in the story. The other English personages almost fall out of sight and prove uninteresting, and Alvarez is given in a most tantalisingly short sketch.

The story is clustered with a maze of incidents and characters which have little or nothing to do with it, and the tale might end in half a dozen places, had not the author given events an unnecessary complication merely in order to keep them running on for another space. Nevertheless there is some good writing in the book and a love of the author for time, place, and subject, which imparts itself in a measure to his readers.

Reincarnation's Beneficent Power.

"Birth: A New Chance." By Columbus Bradford. A. C. McClurg & Co.

The author of this book is somewhat of a dreamer. He is a man who is strongly fascinated by the plausibilities of a hypothesis. He is just theosophist enough to believe in the theory of reincarnation—that an individual soul may live and "die" in one body, and then, somehow, enter and reappear in some other body. The following is his working hypothesis:

That every individual member of the human race lives more than one lifetime in this world, beginning each lifetime in the same way—by being born—and ending each, by dying; that each individual will continue to do this till he rises above the necessity of dying, or sinks below the possibility of living.

He admits that there cannot be any absolute demonstrations of the hypothesis until that stage in human progress is reached where it will become a common thing for people to remember unmistakably from one lifetime to another, but he believes that he has gone a long way toward showing that "everything happens just as though it were true." How the soul manages to get from its own dead body into some other incipient living body he does not pretend to explain or even to guess. At this point his reasoning has the simple faith of Topsy, that does not wait for either proof or explanation. And still he believes that the acceptance of his hypothesis would produce important concrete results. Men, he claims, would be persuaded to live after the spirit, rather than after the flesh.

A Mildly Interesting Novel.

"The Crimson Weed." By Christopher St. John. Henry Holt & Co.

The search of an illegitimate son to discover his English artist father and his Italian mother, his finding of them both, and the struggle within himself of warring natures form the basis of "The Crimson Weed," a novel by Christopher St. John. Luke Grey, as he believes himself to be, inherited most of his characteristics from his mother, and the contempt he felt for his father's character when he found him was justified, for a more despicable cad was never portrayed in print, and Luke's desire to kill him, although it was not realized, inadvertently resulted in his death.

The enduring love of the woman for the man who betrayed her shut out all motive of revenge on her part, and the book ends with a mother and son living happily, though greatly changed, in Italy once more. The most interesting portions of the book are those dealing with the psychology of Luke's nature as affected by his antecedents and his mental environment. A proud Italian uncle of the hero, although only a sketch, is well drawn, and his emancipated daughter is refreshing in her frankness and charm. The book is fairly interesting. The writing does well enough, but the novel lacks cohesion.

A Book of Common Mistakes.

"Some Ill-Used Words." By Alfred Ayres.

The first thought likely to strike the reader of Alfred Ayres' latest admonitory volume, "Some Ill-Used Words," is how the author must suffer in listening to the conversation of his casual friends, or reading their written communications. The next is, what a jolly row there would be if that sturdy old controversialist, Richard Grant White, were alive.

Among the topics discussed by Mr. Ayres are: The auxiliaries, the noun construction, "former" and "latter," "anticipate"; errors in tense, "anxious," "hurry"; the possessive, "none," "individual," "appreciate," and similar words or expressions often misused. After giving the word, its derivation, and its correct meaning, he offers examples from books and newspapers showing its incorrect use. There is nothing in the book which a well-informed person should not know, but there is a great deal of which ill-informed or careless writers and speakers are guilty every day.

Unlike White and others, who have attempted the same work without toleration of or allowance for reasonable latitude in the use of language, Mr. Ayres aims at correction without hair-splitting or finicikiness. No one can read the book without being benefited by it, for the author's quotations of the misuse of words are from the writings of statesmen, lexicographers, authors, and editors.

Eminent Lives.

"Father Hecker." By Henry D. Sedgwick Jr. Small, Maynard & Co.

"Louis Agassiz." By Alice Bache Gould. Small, Maynard & Co.

Two additions to the convenient and popular Beacon Biographies are the lives of Father Hecker and Louis Agassiz. All too little is known of Hecker, the strange mystic and man of affairs who so strongly influenced the great church of which he finally became a member. To a large portion of his countrymen he is hardly a name, while as a matter of fact few men have left a deeper impress on their times than he. One of his works was the founding of the Paulist Fathers, the Catholic order whose members are devoted to the holding of missions. No one can intelligently understand the great movements which are now going on in the Catholic Church without first understanding something about Hecker's work and the influence which even after his death his memory is exerting.

The Agassiz biography presents in condensed form a vivid and lifelike picture of the great student who was equally eminent on two continents and who in the field of science was as influential as was Hecker in the domain of religion.

About French Revolution.

Professor Shafler Mathews of the University of Chicago, in a book of barely 300 pages, which he modestly calls "The French Revolution: A Sketch" (Longmans, Green & Co.), has presented an exceedingly intelligible and readable account of the greatest of all modern, social, and governmental upheavals.

The most striking characteristic of this historic monograph is its sanity. The author has not attempted the rôle of a historic tragedian as did Carlyle, but he has studied thoroughly the course and the causes of the precedent national evolution, and he watches intelligently the resultant great revolution. He uses abundantly, skillfully, successfully the products of others' studies and representations. His statements are clear, his characterizations apt, his narrative concise but full of graphic power.

For the student of society, says Professor Mathews, the few years between the assembling of the States General and the appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte afford material altogether unequaled for the study of social psychology. "In France, just as in America, a few years before, and in England in the preceding century, revolution was the outcome of national convalescence, of a socialized conviction of injustice, and of a universal determination to install justice."

There was in Paris, it is true, a local and a temporary social frenzy, and yet one will recognize back of the temporary madness of the mob a most real national awakening. It is therefore in accordance with this idea that nearly one-third of the present "sketch" of the revolution is devoted to the causes and conditions and various movements which led on to the tremendous social cataclysm, with its inevitable horror and the inauguration of the new order of things.

"Ralph Marlowe" Puerile.

By the time one reaches the foot of page 8 in "Ralph Marlowe" one learns that it was raining in Muskingum County, O., and that the south-bound accommodation on the Z. and O. railroad was two hours late. The first chapter is entirely taken up with the weather conditions on a "drear October day" in the southwestern part of the State. It takes Ralph Marlowe nearly the whole of the second chapter to get off the train at Babylon.

Then one finds out that Ralph is going to clerk at Babylon in the drug store of "Doc." Barwood. One is introduced to a number of the eccentrics of the place and finally to the "Doc" himself. Then one learns that Dr. James Ball Naylor, the author of the book, has read "David Harum," and is trying to go the late Mr. Wescott one better.

It has not taken all this time, however, to prove that Dr. Naylor cannot write. He merely has "leave to print," as they say at Washington. The book is the most remarkable hodgepodge of irrelevant anecdotes, doggerel, and extracts from the pharmacopia that ever masqueraded as a novel. It is one of the dire results of "David Harum."

Marlowe is a wonderful chap. He conquers the terrible "Doc," captures the heart of the latter's youngest daughter, and arranges the marriage of the elder one. He induces several town drunkards to sober up for good, and he straightens out other tangles in the community. He talks like a parrot which had studied a copybook, and he is continually saying such things as, "Back, men!" Whole chapters are devoted to anecdotes by the village story-teller, none of which have anything to do with the tale of the book. Thousands of words are wasted on descriptions of such things as political meetings, which in no way concern the chief characters, and the reader is tricked into believing that Marlowe may already have a wife, when in reality the woman of whom he shows such fear is a dipsomaniac sister.

The story itself is puerile and not worth telling, and the characters, if true to life, would account, in part, for the queer reputation enjoyed by certain localities of the Buckeye State. (Saalfield Publishing company).

"The Inlander," a Story.

If Lucy Arnam hadn't met Judd Oxnard the hustling money-maker, she would have become the wife of Paul Rodman and lived in a little house in Gray street, Louisville, but she broke with Paul almost on the wedding eve, and this circumstance Mr. Harrison Robertson considers sufficient for the start of his book, "The Inlander." Paul did not become a misogonist, but, seven years later, having succeeded in business, he married Madge Cabanis, whom he had known in his youth, but completely forgotten.

His troubles had begun many years before, when he threw Judd Oxnard off a train just as the latter was about to begin a flirtation with Lucy, none of the three being acquainted with the other. Oxnard became his deadly enemy, stole his bride, and nearly ruined his business. Lucy, too, turned against him and almost separated him and Madge shortly after they were married.

It hardly seems probable that the Oxnards would assume the malignant attitude towards the Rodmans, which Mr. Robertson attributes to them, but, of course, if they had not done so, the melodramatic situations of the last half of the book would have to have been cut out, and where would Mr. Robertson have been then?

The novel is far from being convincing, and the story hangs loosely together. Probably the best thing in it is the friendship of Rodman and his two male companions—and even that suggests "Trilby." (Charles Scribner's Sons).

Brief Mention.

An English exchange states that last year there were sold in England 4,000 copies of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne," bringing the copyright sales of that book up to 500,000 copies. Moreover, there are no less than four dramatic versions of the novel, which "are still among the most popular plays in provincial melodramatic theaters."

Taking advantage of the prevalent feverish interest in love letters, Dodd, Mead & Co. have reissued the well known love letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple. They are written in the quaint seventeenth century style and are a delightful mixture of prim reserve and playful whimsicality. Her devotion to him was unfailing, and the closing events of their courtship bear witness to his great love for her.

"The Calling of the Apostle" is the title of a rather attractive little bundle of stories or story-sketches by Zephine Humphrey, a daughter, it is believed, of the late Dr. Z. M. Humphrey, sometime pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Chicago. None of these sketches are burdened with any troublesome purpose; they are merely a kind of literary-artist's "studies," and show that their author has a certain measure of literary facility and skill.

Arrangements have been made for holding the twenty-third Congress of the International Literary and Artistic association at Vevey early in August. The chief subject that will be discussed is what modifications are required in the present convention for international copyright. The association is preparing a history of the advance made in the nineteenth century as regards the protection of an author's rights both in his own country and abroad.

"Health and a Day" is a little book by Lewis G. Janes (J. H. West company), which claims to outline a sane and rational treatment of the problem of health and the conditions of a normal and useful life. Its special topics include: The unity of life, holding that matter and mind are two sides of one substance; the temple of the holy spirit; cleanliness and godliness; health in the home; food for body and mind; vacation and avocation; travel and the open mind; and the value of ideals.

"The Disciple," by Paul Bourget (Scribner's), is a book written years ago, but evidently just translated. It is the story of an old philosopher who, with the best intentions, presented his philosophy to the world, never dreaming that it could produce any but a good effect, since it was the outcome of a pure mind and heart. How he erred is shown by the disastrous effect it had upon his principal disciple, a young man of promise and ambition. The book has a moral for writers which is obvious. The preface is a paternal admonition to the young men of France, which is interesting in its suggestions.

"Spiritual Knowing, or Bible Sunshine," is a small book of considerable interest, by Theodore F. Seward. Mr. Seward is a layman, who has a singularly avid mind, and a vivid apprehension of spiritual interests. When he sees a great truth he is apt to see it so vividly and feel it so keenly that he is inclined to assert that it is the only truth. What he lacks is the sense of proportion, and yet the reader who likes to get a new point of view, whether he approves of it or not after getting it, will find what Mr. Seward has written in his small book interesting and well worth the time it requires to read it. (Funk & Wagnalls company).

It is now stated that young Mr. H. B. Irving's studies of French criminals will shortly be issued by Heinemann. Mr. Irving, who is the second son of Sir Henry, and whose interest in the abnormal was shown recently by his clever study of the notorious Judge Jeffries, has analyzed the cynicism, refined cruelty, and sheer brutality shown by such criminals as Lacenaire, Troppmann, Prado, and Ravachol. The opportunities that are afforded by French criminal procedure for the complete exposure of the career and motives of an accused person give peculiar vividness to the French records of crime. Mr. Irving has endeavored to select those criminals whose individualities and misdeeds remove them from the category of ordinary malefactors. It may be interesting to know that long before Mr. Irving became an actor he was interested in the study of crime. His rooms at Oxford were piled high with criminal records. The same subject interested him during his brief career at the bar.

The death in Portland, Me., of Mr. Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, together with the death just three weeks previous to a day, of his sister, Mrs. Pierce, leaves surviving but one member of the group of eight brothers and sisters in which the poet Longfellow was the most distinguished figure. Mrs. Pierce had lived eighty-seven years in one and the same house, and Mr. A. W. Longfellow had been a lifelong resident of Portland, though engaged for much of the time in the service of the United States Coast Survey, in which he had toiled, sometimes up to his waist in water, in various parts of the country. He was an exquisite draftsman, and some of his marine charts perhaps have never been surpassed in their way. These eight brothers and sisters were the children of Stephen Longfellow, LL. D., who died in 1849 at the age of 72; a descendant of William Longfellow of Newbury, and a graduate of Harvard in 1798. Stephen Longfellow was eminent as a lawyer, was a member of the Hartford convention from Maine, and compiled a large number of volumes of Massachusetts and Maine reports, extending over a period of thirty years.

Books Received.

"The Railroad." McClure, Phillips & Co.

"Adam Bede." By George Eliot. John Lane.

"For His Sake." Anna E. Mack. Lee & Shepard.

"Martin Brook." By Morgan Bates. Harper & Bros.

"Through Siberia." By J. Stadling. E. P. Dutton & Co.

"An Iesuit Idyll." By G. Constant Lounsbery. John Lane.

"China." By James Harrison Wilson. D. Appleton & Co.

"Garcilaso." By J. Breckenridge Ellis. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Bound to Rise." By Allen Chapman. The Mershon company.

"Some Ill-Used Words." By Alfred Ayres. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Inlander." By Harrison Robertson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"God's Puppets." By Imogen Clark. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Glass of Time." By Charlotte Becker. Blue Sky Press.

"The Common Sense Philosophy of Spirit." By Charles H. Foster.

"The Fanatics." By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"In His Own Image." By Frederick Baron Corvo. John Lane.

"Scott: Who Was Nine." By Alden Charles Noble. Blue Sky Press.

"The Wizard of the Sea." By Roy Rockwood. The Mershon company.

"Aes Triplex." by Robert Louis Stevenson. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Man Building." By Lewis Ransom Fiske. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"A Sack of Shakings." By Frank T. Bullen. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"My Autobiography." By F. Max-Müller. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Passing of the Great Queen." By Marie Corelli. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Master of Fortune." By Cutcliffe Hyne. G. W. Dillingham company.

"The Political Economy of Humanism." By Henry Wood. Lee & Shepard.

"The Love Letters of a Liar." By Mrs. William Allen. Ess Ess Publishing company.

"Your Uncle Law." By Charles Reginald Sherlock. Frederick A. Stokes company.

"The Story of My Life." By Augustus J. C. Hare. Vols. III. and IV. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Masters of French Literature." By George McLean Harper. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Love Letters of Dorothy Osborne." Edited by Edward Abbott Perry. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"A Birthday Book." Selected from the writings of John Oliver Hobbes, by Zoe Procter. John Lane.

"The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom." By Leonard Courtney. The Macmillan company.

"The Literary Year-Book and Bookman's Directory." Edited by Herbert Morrah. Francis P. Harper.

"Graded Literature Readers." Book VI. Edited by Harry Pratt Judson and Ida C. Bender. Maynard, Merrill & Co.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 120 Market street.

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ASKS PAY OF DR. HARPER.

SCHOOL BOARD MAY NOT GRANT USE OF BUILDING.

President of the University of Chicago Asks for Structure in Which the Institute May Conduct a Summer School and Is Met by the Suggestion That He Be Charged for It—Tie Vote on the Proposition—Committee Gives Favor to $100,000 Sale.

If Dr. Harper, representing the Chicago Institute, gets any favors from the Board of Education he may have to pay for them. The President of the University of Chicago was kept waiting for several weeks by the board, while it considered a request for the use of a school building for the summer. Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Buildings and Grounds proposed to make him pay for any such privilege.

Dr. Harper wanted a building in which he might conduct for six weeks a summer institute for teachers. He asks the favor in the name of the Chicago institute.

"I don't see," said Trustee Gallagher, "why we should contribute to the success of a money-making institution. That is all this summer institute is. They get teachers here from all over the country and charge them tuition for their schooling. They make money on the deal and want us to furnish the building free of charge."

Others of the trustees argued that the Chicago institute is an endowed educational institution, and as such should receive the encouragement of the board.

When Dr. Harper asked for the Hyde Park High School he was refused on the ground that repairs must be made there, and yesterday he substituted the Kozminski School, Fifty-fourth street and Ingleside avenue. When a vote was taken the members were equally divided and the matter was postponed.

The form of compensation suggested by Dr. Harper was that he would give free instruction to 100 pupils who might care to attend and would offer the teachers of Chicago tuition at half rates.

Agrees to $100,000 Sale.

The committee took favorable action on a proposition submitted by the Chicago Terminal Transfer company for the purchase of a tract of eighty acres, southwest of the city. The City Council will be asked to concur in the sale. The Terminal company asked to record a bid of $1,250 an acre, making a total price of $100,000. Mr. Downey said it was a good offer. The railroad company has for some time been trying to buy a strip of land through the tract on which to lay tracks, and, failing in that, has made an offer on the whole property.

Wants Baths in Schools.

The West End Woman's club presented a petition asking that hereafter when the board authorizes a new school building a shower-bath be provided.

Plaint from "Little Hell."

A committee of citizens from the district which they called "Little Hell" presented a petition for an assembly-room to be added to the Schiller School, Vedder and Penn streets. Trustee Downey said he thought a district with a bad name should have a good school, and the committee promised to take up the matter.

Lesson in Early History.

Speakers at the annual meeting of the North Central History Teachers' association, which opened in the Fine Arts Building yesterday afternoon, united in declaring that the study of American colonial history offered the best field for the development of patriotism and good citizenship.

NOW HAS TELEPHONE COURSE.

Armour Institute Broadens Its Work in the Electrical Engineering Department.

A new branch of the electrical engineering course has been added at the Armour Institute of Technology. It is designed to fit students for work in telephone construction in a way that has never been attempted in a technological course in Chicago. L. P. Dickinson, an institute instructor with practical experience in the work, will have charge of the course. The Technological society of the institute, which is given over to scientific research in engineering, yesterday decided to conduct semi-monthly lectures by prominent engineers.

READING MATTER GIVEN FREELY

Request Published in "The Tribune" Quickly Supplies United States Hospital at Fort Stanton, N. M.

The sailors and marines at the recently opened United States Hospital for Consumptives at Fort Stanton, N. M., have been supplied with a large amount of reading matter donated by residents of Chicago and interior cities in Illinois. The request of Mrs. M. C. Huyette for magazines and books which was printed in THE TRIBUNE two weeks ago has been so generously met that no more are needed. "We have shipped away over 1,000 books and magazines to the government hospital," said Mrs. Huyette yesterday, "and now desire to thank all who so promptly responded to the call. Additional books and papers have been turned over to the City Engineer to send to the men working at the cribs out in the lake."

GIFT TO AN OMAHA COLLEGE.

Count Creighton Gives the University Bearing His Name $75,000 for a New Building.

Omaha, April 5.—Count John A. Creighton has given to Creighton University, this city, $75,000 with which to erect an addition to that institution. Count Creighton's brother made the original donation with which the present university buildings were built and has contributed largely to its support since its foundation. The new improvements will include an auditorium, a library-room for 11,000 volumes, enlarged classrooms, and gymnasium and reading-rooms, for which contracts were let today.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Blackhawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, and other noted chiefs, Custer's battle ground, and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes, dating back to 1600. Price 50 cents per copy. On sale at Ticket Office, Chicago and Northwestern railway, 212 Clark street.

A story of the wheat-growers and the railroad.

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STEEL BOOM CONTINUES.

Prices Are Higher and Orders Are Taken for Delivery Many Months Ahead.

BOOTS AND SHOES ACTIVE.

New York, April 5.—Dun's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"While the general business world has looked with amazement at the performance of the stock market, trade has maintained its even course, and there are many more points of gain than of loss, with even a slightly steadier tone in the dry goods market. There some sellers have withdrawn offers at recent low prices, though buying is small as yet. Collections in all lines are unusually prompt, and in the building trades contracts have been entered into sufficient to furnish a decided impetus in allied lines during the spring season.

"No sign of lessening demand is perceptible in any branch of the iron and steel industry. Mills are accepting contracts for the closing months of the year, and there is every indication that 1901 will surpass all records in the quantity of pig iron consumed by manufacturers. Though capacity has been wonderfully enlarged during the last five months, there are still many extensions and new plants contemplated. It is also probable that the customary summer repairs of furnaces and mills will be accomplished within a shorter period than usual, as contracts call for heavy deliveries right through the season.

Permanent Prosperity Promised.

"Permanence of prosperity in this industry is becoming more certain as there is less evidence of inflated prices. Regular quotations have not altered, except for bars and foundry pig iron, although all sorts of premiums are paid where prompt shipment is required. Although fewer ovens are active in the Connellsville region than a year ago, the output is much larger, and about 3,000,000 tons were made during the quarter.

"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are steadily increasing, the last week's movement reaching 94,453 cases, against 92,975 in the previous week, and 89,034 a year ago. Quotations are steady, but it is feared that the recent declines in leather and hides will make it possible for the small shoe manufacturers to cut prices when they are compelled to seek new business. An unexpected demand has appeared for russet shoes, equally last year's business, despite the fact that these lines were considered less popular.

"The circular of Coates Bros. on April 1 made the average of 100 grades of wool 17.99 cents, a decline of nearly a cent since March 1, and 5¼ cents compared with April, 1900. During the last two weeks, however, the market has steadied, and there is much more trading. Moderate buying is done by worsted mills.

Cotton Recovers Part of Loss.

"After declining within a sixteenth of four cents it was not surprising to see cotton recover half a cent. The oversold condition of the speculative market was chiefly responsible and Southern dispatches gave support by statements of favorable planting conditions. Supplies were against any pronounced rise in price, however, and conditions continue extremely depressing. Aggressive manipulation of corn forced prices to an unreasonable point, from which the fall was severe; and wheat also weakened, although exports from the Atlantic coast continued liberal. Pork products did not show the usual sympathy with corn when it reacted, for Chicago operators absorbed offerings readily.

"Commercial failures in the first quarter of 1901 were 3,335 in number and $31,703,486 in amount of defaulted liabilities, of which 710 were in manufacturing for $12,504,222 and 2,468 in trading for $14,552,906, with 157 others, not properly included in either class, that owed $4,646,358. Banking defaults numbered 21, with liabilities of $3,441,380. While exceeding the same three months of last year in number failures were much smaller in amount, commercial and financial insolvencies together showing a decrease of $21,582,180. Only two years of the last twenty made a better showing either in aggregate or average indebtedness to each failure, while the proportion of $26.74 to each firm in business and $1.09 to each $1,000 of solvent payments through clearing-houses are records that were surpassed but once in two decades. For the month of March total liabilities were much smaller than in the corresponding month of any year since monthly statements were first published. These figures indicate most undeniably that the new century has opened with business on no uncertain foundation."

As Seen by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Speculative activity, seeking expression in the markets for securities, cereals, raw cotton, and some hog products, has rather tended to obscure interest in general distributive trade, which has, however, been temporarily disturbed, in retail lines at least, by widespread unfavorable weather conditions. While the general tendency of this speculation has been bullish, a marked exception was that furnished by bearish movements in wheat and corn, which have lowered the level of these products for the time being.

"The general consensus is that retail Easter trade has been to some extent curtailed by rains in the cities and by bad roads in the country districts, but, as above noted, these are really only temporary phases, and the general outlook, alike as to crops and as to spring trade as a whole, is in a high degree encouraging.

"The textile trades continue a source of discouragement to manufacturers, but the strength of raw cotton, despite some recurring weakness, shows that at present prices, which are one-quarter cent above last week, that staple has developed some friends. Liquidation of tired holders in wheat and a drive against leading Chicago bull interests in corn have brought about a lower range of values, but it is worth noting that a heavy export business has been done in wheat at the decline, and both of these cereals close above the lowest. The statistical situation of land has been instrumental in in bringing about a sharp rise, sympathized in by other hog products.

Iron and Steel Prices Higher.

"It is hard to see how iron and steel trade conditions could be improved from the standpoint of the seller. Demand is large, prices are strong, and in raw and finished lines the outlook is regarded as satisfactory. Price advances have been largely confined to finished products, the features being an advance of $2 per ton in plates at Chicago and of $4 in steel hoop prices at Pittsburg. Southern iron is strong, and the change in this branch of trade is well illustrated by the fact that some old export orders are being shipped at a price $4 per ton lower than those now ruling. Iron ore rates have not yet been announced, but contracts for Bessemer pig are being made freely for delivery two or three months ahead. Western bar, billet, and rod manufacturers are booked so far ahead that they are practically out of the market, and Eastern manufacturers are considering advances. Western agricultural implement men complain of tardy deliveries, which is, however, largely true of the trade as a whole, and some manufacturers are buying as far ahead as December next.

"Eastern shoe manufacturers are hurrying shipments to complete spring orders, and the aggregate for the week is again in excess of last week and year. Leather is firm, but quiet at Boston. At Chicago large users have supplied their wants, and sales are small, but tanners are holding prices steady. Heavy leather is rather easier at Philadelphia, in sympathy with the weakness in hides.

Weather Retards Farm Work.

"Weather conditions, except in the Northwest, have been rather unfavorable to planting and ground preparation. This is particularly true in the South, where cotton planting is retarded. Heavy fertilizer shipments point to a large increase in acreage in the south Atlantic States. On the other hand, heavy snows in Kansas and Nebraska, and no less heavy rains in the central West, have benefited winter wheat prospects, which in Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri are reported excellent. Ohio's wheat condition shows marked improvement over last year. In California weather conditions have not been favorable and deciduous fruits have been hurt by frosts.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,608,693 bushels, against 4,499,635 last week, 3,886,963 in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,384,800 in 1899, and 3,778,726 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 155,821,428 bushels, against 151,019,613 last season, and 188,348,800 in 1898-'99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,900,541 bushels, against 3,582,943 last week, 4,361,591 in this week a year ago, 3,724,654 in 1899, and 3,557,000 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 148,538,703 bushels, against 160,213,206 last season, and 131,289,673 in 1898-'99.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 188, against 189 last week, 182 in this week a year ago, 190 in 1899, 220 in 1898, and 232 in 1897. Canadian failures number twenty, against twenty-eight last week and twenty-five a year ago."

In the World of Finance.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

"Although the closing of the Stock Exchange for both Good Friday and today have reduced the business week in Wall street to four days, it will rank as one of the most exciting periods in the history of the stock market. Enormous dealings in securities, with a speculative spirit which seemed running to extremes, were the rule throughout. The presence of the public as buyers of securities was on a larger scale than for years past, but, on the other hand, the manipulation was of a most open kind, and was conducted with a degree of skill that has never been equaled.

"Heavy realizing sales were witnessed both in the United States Steel stocks, which were the leading feature of the market, and in the prominent railroad shares. At the same time, the buying demand seemed to absorb the heavy offerings, and any favorable rumors were accepted with avidity and served to keep up the advances.

"Not until Thursday, when the holiday induced realizing by the professionals and when a rise in the rate for call loans to 6 per cent seemed to indicate that the money market was unable to support the exaggerated speculation any further, was there a sensible check to the bullish movement. The outpour of stocks on that day was on the largest possible scale, and prices yielded all around in spite of the confident prediction that next week will witness a renewal of the same conditions in the market. The market seemed to be passing through one of those periods of speculative excitement when facts are disregarded.

"At the same time, it must be noted that a good deal of attention was given to circumstances like the favorable crop outlook and the continued increase in railroad earnings as well as to the advantageous position of the iron and other industries of the country.

"Money market conditions were also not disregarded, and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in deciding to purchase bonds for the sinking fund was considered as offsetting the effect of the current gold shipments. The Treasury purchases of bonds amounted to nearly $3,000,000, and the disbursements on that account reduced the drain on the banks for account of the Treasury to an insignificant sum. The importance of this in the eyes of the speculative community rests in the fact that it is generally admitted that a large amount of gold will have to go to Europe during the present spring on account of the German and other government loans which are being brought out."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended April 4, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage.	
		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,780,381,456	42.6	....
Chicago	151,424,892	15.0	....
Boston	140,943,490	6.4	....
Philadelphia	116,285,890	5.0	....
St. Louis	37,855,111	17.8	....
Pittsburg	41,130,626	17.3	....
Baltimore	21,660,332	21.6	....
San Francisco	23,391,814	30.3	....
Cincinnati	19,805,650	21.3	....
Kansas City	15,882,978	11.3	....
New Orleans	12,294,748	22.8	....
Minneapolis	9,929,634	1.6	....
Detroit	10,059,256	6.6	....
Cleveland	18,152,142	33.9	....
Louisville	9,807,679	11.1	....
Providence	7,163,100	29.7	....
Milwaukee	5,127,491	....	7.4
St. Paul	4,522,726	2.7	....
Buffalo	3,933,014	9.6	....
Omaha	5,590,774	....	4.9
Indianapolis	7,134,195	13.1	....
Columbus, O	5,760,600	12.8	....
Little Rock	666,160	30.1	....
Savannah	3,124,017	....	31.7
Denver	3,351,383	....	13.3
Hartford	2,903,531	1.6	....
Richmond	4,677,593	115.6	....
Memphis	2,985,894	22.1	....
Washington	3,226,170	9.0	....
Peoria	2,618,726	19.5	....
Rochester	2,877,916	11.0	....
New Haven	1,587,707	....	3.5
Worcester	1,566,380	20.0	....
Atlanta	1,507,012	....	13.5
Salt Lake City	2,555,162	15.4	....
Springfield, Mass	1,375,179	9.4	....
Fort Worth	2,682,205	54.9	....
Portland, Me	1,391,384	11.6	....
Portland, Ore	3,128,790	7.6	....
St. Joseph	3,811,120	....	5.7
Los Angeles	3,106,443	49.4	....
Norfolk	1,333,226	....	6.3
Syracuse	1,184,014	....	2.1
Des Moines	1,628,576	5.5	....
Nashville	1,507,873	....	3.4
Wilmington, Del	956,288	....	3.3
Fall River	807,848	....	....
Scranton	1,217,871	....	....
Grand Rapids	1,350,000	20.7	....
Augusta, Ga	1,311,422	39.8	....
Lowell	592,172	28.7	....
Dayton, O	1,079,700	20.8	....
Seattle	2,275,740	16.9	....
Spokane	1,637,402	19.3	....
Sioux City	937,750	....	50.6
New Bedford	1,225,795	11.4	....
Knoxville, Tenn	550,710	....	....
Topeka	720,254	9.0	....
Birmingham	1,221,647	20.0	....
Wichita	980,721	17.7	....
Binghamton	554,233	8.2	....
Lexington	457,000	10.0	....
Louisville	498,970	....	22.7
Jacksonville, Fla	817,384	....	....
Kalamazoo	308,325	5.4	....
Akron	355,243	10.1	....
Macon	589,000	24.0	....
Chattanooga	709,000	11.6	....
Rockford, Ill	403,502	....	5.8
Canton, O	270,296	2.6	....
Springfield, O	482,843	28.5	....
Fargo, N. D	569,623	9.4	....
Sioux Falls, S. D	295,975	2.4	....
Helena	245,793	37.2	....
Fremont, Neb	761,796	90.8	....
Davenport	127,207	11.4	....
Toledo	1,341,196	23.4	....
Galveston	2,318,631	9.7	....
Houston	7,476,000	29.7	....
Springfield, Ill	8,185,147	16.7	....
Youngstown	609,215	....	4.9
Bloomington	401,722	24.1	....
Jacksonville, Ill	255,157	3.5	....
Colorado Springs	180,238	11.1	....
Wheeling	775,000	....	....
Chester, Pa	750,451	....	....
	278,760	....	....
Totals, U. S	$2,550,831,321	31.3	....
Totals outside N. Y	770,509,865	12.4	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 17,378,327	33.2	....
Toronto	12,359,596	14.5	....
Winnipeg	3,805,722	16.6	....
Halifax	1,514,822	3.4	....
Hamilton	850,727	13.7	....
St. John, N. B	423,055	....	26.8
Vancouver	709,094	....	7.9
Victoria	410,692	....	....
Totals	$ 35,532,036	20.9	....

NON-UNION ENGINEERS AT WORK

Steamers Pasadena and St. Paul Fitting Out in Chicago for New Season's Business.

Engineers began work yesterday on the steamers Pasadena and St. Paul. They are non-union men. A number of union engineers sent here by vessel-owners to fit out their ships returned home when they saw the prospects that the strike would be an extended one.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 5.—President Uhler and twenty of the striking marine engineers held a conference this afternoon with a committee of the local members of the Lake Carriers' association, including the managers of the railway lines. Following the conference the Lake Carriers went into executive session for a further discussion of the subject. Nothing was given out regarding the result reached, but it is believed here that definite steps toward ending the strike will be taken at the meeting of the Executive committee of the Lake Carriers at Cleveland tomorrow.

BASIS FOR HIGH PRICES.

A. O. SLAUGHTER POINTS TO HEALTHFUL CONDITIONS.

Says That the Country Is Leading the World — Is Competing with Other Countries in Manufactured Articles as Never Before—Thinks Violent Reaction May Come, but That Stock Will Sell Higher — Exchanges Are Closed.

A. O. Slaughter, who has returned from New York, points to the general business conditions of the country as a basis for the high prices at which stocks are selling. He said yesterday:

"The average man really doesn't appreciate what stocks are being bulled on. The basis for the present high prices of stocks is the fact that the country is leading the world commercially and in almost every other thing. Never before has it competed successfully with other countries in the shipment of manufactured articles, but it is forging ahead of the rest of the world now. We cannot expect securities to be otherwise than good under those conditions.

"Perhaps it would seem time to turn, as the market has gone to all the points I said it would. I think we may have violent reactions, but stocks will sell high for a long while. The culmination of the movement I believe will be seen by June 1—that is, the highest prices of the year will be touched before that time. The end of the bull movement will be the result more of money conditions than commercial conditions. I think this country will continue to lead the world in which heretofore it was hardly even a competitor.

Country Speculating Too Much.

"It is a great thing to be the leading nation in iron and steel, and this country is far more progressive in that industry than any other. The easiest place for any nation, like a man, is when it gets to the top. The rest of the world never realized what was taking place, but now it is regarded as natural for this country to be in the lead. The country is speculating too much, but it will get over it.

"Before the steel consolidation I thought that the iron business would go to pieces after a while, but that deal has established it on a firm basis. The new company has the best mines, the railroads, the management—everything is provided for, except the relations with labor. I don't see much room in the market for a bear move. At times in the past when conditions seemed black the market could not be advanced, but the conditions are wholly healthful now."

Knight Talks of Consolidation.

Attorney Clarence A. Knight returned yesterday afternoon from New York, but said he had no news to give.

"There is talk of a consolidation of the elevated interests," said Mr. Knight last night, "but my trip was private and had nothing to do with the matter. At present there is no agitation or prospect of a conference tending toward the merging of the roads, although the rumors to that effect are numerous."

Financial Topics.

Hardly any trading took place on the curb yesterday in local stocks, but a sale of American Can preferred was reported at 84¾. The common was quoted at 28¾ bid and 29¼ asked.

The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Chicago Edison company to act on the dividend will be held on April 16.

Charles Q. Gates of Cleveland has succeeded J. B. Ross as President of the Royal Baking Powder company.

Foreign exchange was unchanged at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	488¼	484⅝
Commercial	487¼	484⅛
Paris francs—		
Actual	5 15/16	5 18/16
Commercial	5 16/16	5 19/16
German marks—		
Actual	93⅝	95
Commercial	94 7-16	94 11-16

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 5.	March 29.
New York	$386,193,236	$284,057,856
Chicago	31,107,002	23,640,276
Boston	23,388,294	22,147,516
Philadelphia		19,702,276
St. Louis		5,972,572
Baltimore		4,057,240

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount.

TRADE QUIET IN WALL STREET.

All Exchanges Closed on Account of Good Friday and Banks Do Only a Light Business.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—[Special.]—All the Wall street exchanges, as well as the foreign markets and the out-of-town domestic markets, were closed today because of Good Friday. The banks were open, but did a light business. This was also the case with the government offices. The 4 per cent bonds of 1907 sold to the Secretary of the Treasury by the firm of Fisk & Robinson were paid for today through the clearing-house.

The total amount of the payment by the government was $763,056. The price at which these bonds were sold by the firm was $113.55.

Sterling exchange was easier in tone today, neglecting harder money possibilities.

LARGER TRADE IN FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs Particularly in Better Request and All Prices Steady.

There was more activity in all produce lines yesterday, eggs being in particularly good demand. Prices were unchanged, dealers generally getting them in ordinary quantities at 12½@12¾c, though sales were made in large lots as low as 12¼c. There were light receipts all through the vegetable list, which in itself made the market firm. A brisk demand also helped the market. Oranges sold well, navels at $2.00@3.00. Strawberries were again scarce, Louisianas bringing $3.50@4.00 in 24-pint cases.

Quotations on round lots to dealers were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, at mark, new cases included	12½@12¾c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	12¼@12¾c
Eggs, at mark, cases included	10½c
Seconds	11@11½c
Cheese, cheds	10¼@10½c
Cheese, fancy brick	11¾@12c
Cheese, creamery, extra	20½c
Firsts	18@19c
Seconds	15@16c
Dairies, etc	14@19c
Ladies	12@13c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	6@8c
Chickens	6¾@7c
Geese, doz	$5.00@7.00
Dressed turkeys	8@11c
Dress'd chickens	8½@9½c
Broilers	14@15c
Capons	10¼@12½c
Dressed ducks	10@11c
Dressed geese	7½@8¼c

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	6@8c
60@70 lbs	7@7½c
85@100 lbs	8@8¼c
100 lbs	8½@9c

FISH.

Black bass, lb	11@12c
Carp	2@2½c
Pike, lb	6@7c
Pickerel	4@5c
Perch	3@4c
Bluefish	6@8c

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, per doz	$2.50@3.25
Teal	$1.75@2.25
Canvasback	$3.00@3.50
Jacksnipe, per doz	$1.50@1.75
Plover, golden, doz	$1.50@1.75
Grass	$1.25
Yellow legs	$1.00@1.50
Sandsnipe, doz	20@25c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$3.00@3.25
Apples, fancy	$3.00@4.00
Lemons, Cal	$2.75@3.00
Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.30
Pears, brl	$1.50@3.00
Pineapples, Fla., each	3@4c
Do Cuba, doz	$2.00@3.00
Oranges, Fla	$3.50@5.00
Russets	$3.00@3.50
Cal. navels	$2.00@3.25
Seedlings	$1.75@2.00
Cranberries, Jerseys, brls	$6.50@7.00
Do Bell and Bugle	$6.00@7.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt	35@50c
La., case, 24 pts	$3.50@4.00

VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, Mich., bu	50c
Cal., doz	75c@$1.25
Asparagus, Ill., hothouse, doz	$1.25@1.50
Cal., 3 doz	$4.00@4.50
Miss., 1 bu	$5.00
Beans, navy, hand-picked	$1.95@1.97
Medium	$1.85@1.87
Celery, Mich., 6-doz case	$1.25
Do La., 8-bunch crates	$1.50
Cucumbers, doz	$1.00@1.35
Cabbage, N. Y., brls	$1.15@1.25
Do new, La., crates	$2.00
Texas, crates	$2.50
Carrots, new, brls	$3.00@3.25
Radishes, La., brls	$3.00@4.50
Do bu box	90c@$1.10
Cauliflower, Cal., crates	$1.50@1.75
Turnips, white, brls	$1.00@1.25
Do new, brls	65@75c
Lettuce, head, La., brls	$3.00@4.50
Do leaf, cases	25@30c
Onions, Bermudas, brls	$3.25
Do Barmins, brls	65@75c
Beets, new, doz	25c
Do old, brls	$1.30@1.60
Brussels sprouts, qt	12½@15c
String beans, green, bu	$2.50@4.00
Do wax	$3.50@5.00
Spinach, La., brls	$2.50@4.00
Potatoes, Burbanks	28@38c
Peerless	30@35c
Rurals	35@42c
Hebrons	28@32c
Mixed	25@32c
Kings	28@32c
Sweet potatoes, Jerseys, bu	75@80c
Illinois, brls	$1.80@2.00
New potatoes, Bermudas, brls	$7.00@7.50
Havana, brls	$6.50@7.00
Tomatoes, Fla., 6 baskets	$3.00@3.50
Mexican, 4-basket crates	$1.75@1.90
Squash, Hubbard, brls	$1.50

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago Stock-Yards receipts and shipments of live stock follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 1	22,850	156	25,527	22,752
Tuesday, April 2	2,776	1,836	13,892	15,336
Wednesday, April 3	17,298	627	23,409	14,196
Thursday, April 4	11,446	532	21,553	15,249
Friday, April 5	2,000	200	20,000	6,000
Totals	56,370	3,351	104,781	73,633
One week ago	55,751	3,187	124,878	60,591
One year ago	44,783	2,332	121,006	61,435
Shipments—				
Monday, April 1	5,265	.....	5,320	8,147
Tuesday, April 2	1,849	.....	5,499	5,373
Wednesday, April 3	3,907	.....	3,907	1,619
Thursday, April 4	5,302	33	4,356	4,722
Friday, April 5	2,000	50	5,000	2,000
Totals	17,613	83	22,079	20,861
One week ago	25,915	143	27,516	18,943
One year ago	15,221	199	21,930	5,216

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	108,000	217,000	107,000
Same period last week	113,000	270,000	119,000
Same period 1900	97,000	250,000	101,000
Same period 1899	100,000	228,000	117,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 100 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep.

Packers purchased 16,200 hogs and shippers 5,000, leaving 3,000 in the pens. Armour bought 5,300; Anglo-American, 1,400; Boyd & Lunham, 1,400; Continental, 600; Hammond, 800; Lipton, 700; Morris, 1,000; Swift, 4,000, and butchers, 1,000. Droves averaging 148@164 lbs cost $5.90@6.05, 97¼, and 253@280 lbs $6.00@6.05.

Eleven markets received 65,000 hogs, against 74,000 a week ago, and 73,000 a year ago. Total thus far this week 328,000, against 394,000 a week ago, and 346,000 a year ago.

At the sale of short horn cattle in Dexter Park amphitheater yesterday the cow Victoria sold for $2,100, with Sweet Charity at $1,300, and another cow at $1,315, and several more at $400@755.

Of the 1,785,000 hogs packed in the West from March 1 to April 8 Chicago headed the list with 520,000. Kansas City packed 265,000; St. Louis, 185,000, and Omaha, 175,000.

Cattle—The few desirable cattle offered sold at strong prices, while other grades were weak to a shade lower. The quality was poor, the best on sale selling at $5.80. Distillery fed steers averaging 1,150 lbs sold at $5.10. Native steers averaging 875@1,518 lbs sold at $3.80@5.30, bulk $4.55@5.10. All grades of butcher and canning stock sold at former prices. A choice 1,560-lb export bull sold at $4.40, with 1,385-lb cows as high as $4.65. A fancy 616-lb heifer sold at $5.10, with thin 330@380-lb heifers at $2.60. Canning cows sold mostly at $2.40@2.70; fat cows, $3.00@3.75; good to choice heifers, $3.70@4.50; bulls, $2.00@4.40; stags, $3.75@4.65; calves, $3.75@6.00. Two loads of 1,407@1,526-lb distillery bulls sold at $3.90. Stockers and feeders sold a little lower, at $2.90@4.85, bulk $3.80@4.40.

Hogs—Prices declined 5@10c, closing the same as a week ago, and 5@35c higher than a year ago. Trade was slow all day, and 3,000 remained in the pens. Packers acted indifferent, and talked more liberal receipts and lower prices the first of next week. Friday's receipts were quite liberal and the quality rather better. One load averaging 317 lbs sold at $6.17½, with six loads averaging 280@332 lbs at $6.15. Some averaging 240 lbs sold at $6.12½, and 185-lb as high as $6.07½. Droves of selected light averaging 148@164 lbs cost $5.90@5.97½. Armour's and Swift's droves, averaging about 240 lbs, cost $6.05, with Hammond's 240-lb butchers at $6.06, and 276@300-lb droves at $6.08@6.10. Few heavy sold late above $6.10. Little pigs sold largely, at $5.00@5.15. Sales were at the following quotations:

Bulk of sales	$5.97½@6.07½
Selected butchers, 230@270 lbs	6.05 @6.15
Selected bacon, 150@195 lbs	5.90 @6.07½
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.90 @6.10
Heavy shipping, 260@350	6.05 @6.17½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.95 @6.05
Rough heavy packing	5.80 @5.87½
Poor to choice pigs	4.90 @5.60

Sheep—Trade was fairly active, with prices weaker. Sheep sold at $3.75@5.25, including 1,200 Westerns for export, at $4.75@5.00, averaging 131 @142 lbs. Western wooled ewes, averaging 90 lbs sold at $4.60. Shorn sheep closed a week 10c lower. Lambs sold at $4.25@5.40, bulk $5.00@5.40, including 786-lb wooled Coloradas at $5.40 and 70-lb shorn Coloradas at $5.15. Some 60-lb feeding lambs sold at $5.15. Some shorn lambs sold at $5.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 natives, 300 Texans, 60 calves. Beef cattle, including Texans, steady to strong; stockers and feeders, 10@15c lower; cows and heifers closed steady to 10c lower. Native beef steers, $4.05@5.50; stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.90; Western fed steers, $4.40@5.10; Texans and Indian, $4.45@5.00; cows, $3.25@4.50; heifers, $3.50@4.80; canners, $2.40@3.10; bulls, $3.25@4.50; calves, $5.00@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000. Market 5c lower. Top, $6.12½; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.07½; heavy, $6.00@6.12½; mixed packers, $5.95@6.05; light, $5.75@6.00; pigs, $4.00@5.80. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000. Market steady. Western lambs, $5.10@5.25; Western wethers, $4.50@4.85; Western yearlings, $4.75@5.00; ewes, $4.00@4.55; culls, $2.75@4.00; spring lambs, $6.50@7.50.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,273. Steers firm to a fraction higher; bulls strong; cows slow to 10c lower. Steers, $4.00@5.65; stags, $4.50; bulls, $3.00@4.35; cows, $2.15@4.15.

Cables quoted live cattle slow at 11¼@12c.

Sheep—Steady at 15@14c; lambs at 15c. Refrigerator beef firm at 9¼@10c per lb.

Shipments, 8 cattle and 174 sheep.

Calves—Receipts, 691. Market barely steady. Veals, $4.00@7.25; culls and buttermilks, $3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,954. Sheep steady; good handy lambs firm; others steady but slow. Sheep, $4.00@5.00; no really prime here; culls, $3.00@3.50; clipped sheep, $3.75; lambs, $5.50@6.25; Kentucky spring lambs, $4.50 per head.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,610. Market quoted higher at $6.35@6.50.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200. Market active, stronger. Native beef steers, $4.00@5.40; Western steers, $3.75@4.60; Texas steers, $5.00@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.30@4.40; canners, $1.75@3.35; stockers and feeders, lower, $3.25@4.75; calves, $3.00@6.75; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 5,700. Market 5c lower. Heavy, $5.90@6.05; mixed, $5.92½@5.95; light, $5.75@5.95; pigs, $5.00@5.75; bulk of sales, $5.92½@5.97½. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500. Market steady to strong. Yearlings, $4.00@5.40; wethers, $4.30@4.65; common and stock sheep, $3.80@3.90; ewes, $3.75@4.25; lambs, $4.50@5.20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000, all natives. Steady. Native shipping and export steers, $4.60@5.75; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.00@5.35; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.50@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.25@2.75; bulls, $3.00@4.00. Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000. Market 5c lower. Pigs and lights, $5.85@5.95; packers, $5.85@6.00; butchers, $6.00@6.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Steady. Native muttons, $4.25@5.00; lambs, $5.00@5.30; spring lambs, $7.00@9.00; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.50.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 5.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 495; market strong; natives, $4.25@5.70; Westerns, $4.05@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.90; veals, $4.25@6.75; bulls and stags, $2.75@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,711; market mostly 5c lower; light and light mixed, $5.85@6.00; medium and heavy, $6.00@6.12½; pigs, $4.75@5.20; bulk, $5.95@6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,411; market firm, about all Colorados at $5.15.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.—Receipts—Cattle, 80 cars; sheep and lambs, 50 cars; hogs, 32 cars. Shipments—Cattle, 79 cars; sheep and lambs, 21 cars; hogs, 22 cars. Cattle—Fairly steady. Calves, choice to extra, $5.50@6.75. Clipped lambs, $5.25@5.40; mixed sheep, $4.75@5.00. Hogs—Heavy, $6.30@6.40; pigs, $6.10@6.20.

In the New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Fowls, heavy, per lb, 10c; light weights, 08@09c; chickens, 8c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 35@40c; fresh packed turkeys, Western young hens, average best, 10@10½c; young toms, prime, 8@8½c; old toms, 8c; broilers, winter, under 2 lbs, 70 pair, 30@35c; fancy, 40@45c; spring, per pound, fancy, small, 10c; do scalded, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½c; do fair to good, 8@9c; do Western and Southwestern, iced, 10c; old roosters, 6½c; capons, Ohio, fancy, large, 14@15c; other Western, large, 13@14c; do mixed weights, 11½@12c; do small and slips, 10@11c; ducklings, Long Island and other near by, 22@25c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.75@3.00; do mixed, $2.00@2.50; do dark, $1.50@1.75.

In the New York Butter Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Butter, new creamery, extras, per lb, 22c; do firsts, 21½c; do seconds, 19@20½c; do thirds, 16@18c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 21c; do firsts, 19@20c; do seconds, 17@18c; do thirds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 18@18½c; do firsts, 16@17c; do lower grades, 14@16c; Western factory, small tubs, fancy, 14@15c; do large tubs, fancy, 13½@13¾c; do fair to choice, 12¾@13¼c; factory or dairy, lower grades, 11@12½c; rolls, choice, 13¼@14c; do common to prime, 11@13c; renovated butter, fancy, 17½@18½c; do common to choice, 12@17c; old butter, creamery, summer made, choice, 17@18c; do common to prime, 12@16c; State dairy, tubs or firkins, finest, 14@15c; do common to good, 11@13½c; Western factory, summer made, choice, 10@12½c.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dry goods—The quietude of the general market is unbroken today. In brown sheetings and drills home buying is light; one or two transactions for export in 3.25c yard sheetings. No change in prices or in demand for bleached cottons. Coarse colored cottons dull and irregular. Print cloths quiet, but more inquiry for wide goods. Prints quiet, with some trading. Good sales of staple ginghams at concessions. Linens quiet, but prices firm. Burlaps unchanged.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

Dr. Pearsons Complimented.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who is celebrating a somewhat extended birthday by visiting the various small colleges in the West which he has enriched, was yesterday the guest of honor in the Legislature at Springfield, where he was paid the compliment of a highly laudatory resolution, to which he replied in a manner most agreeable to the legislators, for they applauded his little speech loudly. The interchange of compliments was a pleasing relief to the monotony of legislative proceedings. The people of the State will approve of the action of their representatives. The doctor's loyalty to Western colleges will secure him cordial welcome wherever he goes in his birthday outing.

When the pedestrian in the residence districts of The "Boy Chicago hears a sharp rat-tat-tat Driver." over the paved streets, accompanied by the sound of galloping hoofs, he looks about apprehensively, and dodges from the crossing in time to escape the "boy driver" of the milk wagon, the grocery wagon, or the butcher's cart, going along at lightning speed. It is welcome news that Alderman Ailing has introduced in the Council an ordinance retiring this youthful nuisance from the business districts. If he will also put a curb to the reckless dashing about of delivery wagons in residence neighborhoods the parents of small children and citizens generally will be vastly relieved, while the daily street noise will be greatly diminished.

THE DECAY OF LINCOLN PARK.

Parks are no more exempt from misfortune than men are, but Lincoln Park has had more than its share of woes and miseries. Once the joy and the light of Chicagoans' eyes, it now affords the melancholy spectacle of a pleasure ground which has passed through a process of decline and fall. It is run down at the heels. It has fallen from its high estate and has become an object of derision and scorn. It is avoided by those who formerly frequented it. It is no longer sought by visitors, who have learned that it has become an abomination of desolation instead of a show place.

Lincoln Park is simply an object lesson showing the wreck and ruin that may be wrought by meddlesome political interference with matters which politicians do not understand. From the day that Governor Altgeld put his blighting hand upon the people's playground to the present time it has degenerated steadily, as have the West Parks, whose Commissioners, like those of Lincoln Park, are selected by the Governor.

The method of appointing the South Park Commissioners by the Judges of the Circuit Court is by no means ideal, because it brings the Judges into politics. There has often been politics in appointments thus made. It is astonishing that the appointments should have been as good as they have been and the management as efficient. Perhaps the South Park Commissioners have had more money at their disposal, but, however that may be, they have expended judiciously what money they have had. The Lincoln Park Commissioners have been well supplied with money, but they have used it so poorly that there is nothing to show for it but neglect and decay. Their park is dejected and poverty-stricken—a waste place and a wilderness.

The North and West Side parks compare with the South Side parks as poor relations compare with their prosperous merchant cousin, or as the ragged, weedy fields of a slovenly farmer compare with the carefully tilled acres of the diligent husbandman.

No sufficient explanation has yet been offered of the condition into which Lincoln Park has fallen. It is encouraging to learn that $5,000 has been expended for a useful purpose in the animal-house, but it would be more encouraging to know that some money has been spent in resurfacing the drives. Without roads and walks a park ceases to be accessible and to fulfill its purpose. The money invested in the animal-house would have resurfaced the Lake Shore drive from end to end, and would have been more wisely spent had it been used in that way. If the drives had been kept in decent condition in past years they would not be so bad as they are this spring. They have been utterly neglected so long that a large sum will be required now to put them in good condition.

Everything has been allowed to fall into decay. Many buildings are tumbling down. The electric light plant is insufficient, overloaded, and subject to breakdowns. Nothing has been kept up except salary expenditures. There has been no reduction, probably, in the number of park policemen, although their places must be comparatively sinecures, for the number of persons who wish to go to the parks is now limited, and as the crowds decrease in size the park police force might well be diminished in proportion.

One of the most serious effects of the decay of Lincoln Park is the depreciation it has caused in real estate values. The injury extends not merely to property adjacent to the park, but to realty all over the North Side. This is one of the evils wrought by politics in the Park board. Property within easy reach of the parks once had a special value because of its location. All this element of value in North Side real estate has disappeared. It takes a long time to build up values of this kind when once they have been destroyed.

It is high time for Governor Yates to turn the politicians out and to put in non-partisan, energetic business-men, who will give their time and attention to the park and who will have intelligence enough to direct its affairs properly. It is evident that there should be somebody connected with the Park board who has some knowledge of landscape gardening and an intelligent comprehension of park problems. For many years the practical knowledge of the commissioners has been limited to the number of "jobs" available. They have been lively and energetic only in finding "workers" to take those jobs. It would not be a bad idea for the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate and recommend what changes should be made to bring about a better condition of affairs.

GETTING READY FOR A STOCK PANIC.

After the fever comes the chill. After a period of delirious excitement in Wall street comes one of painful sobering up. All are buyers in Wall street now and the nominal values of securities are advancing by leaps and bounds. Soon will come the inevitable crash and contraction of values, and the men who are caught with overvalued securities in their possession will be changed in the twinkling of an eye into lame ducks. Nearly every one of the present holders of these securities knows that their prices are inflated, but he expects to "get out" in time and not be the man who is caught holding the bag. Many of these gamblers will wait a little too long and the deluge will get them.

This contraction of inflated values which is bound to come will hit hard some speculative people, but it will not necessarily involve any great disaster to the country or act as a serious setback to the interests of legitimate business. The advance in the quotations of the stocks and other securities of the industrials as well as of the railroads indicates that money is abundant and can be borrowed on easy terms by business-men as well as by speculators.

The values of securities have been advanced now to such a point that there is little or no inducement for people to invest in them. Would-be investors have to look elsewhere. Undoubtedly they will turn their eyes to real estate, which has been neglected so long. Probably Chicago real estate of a desirable kind affords today the best field for investment in this part of the country. Intermediate residence property is not necessarily of a desirable kind, but down-town property having business possibilities certainly is. So, too, is first-class residence property in the outskirts. He who invests carefully in these properties cannot go wrong.

It may be a long time before there will be an advance in the value of intermediate real estate, but it must slowly respond to the influence of the present condition of affairs in the financial world. When the Secretary of the Treasury is buying at 113¾ 4 per cent bonds which are due in 1907, there is no reason to despair of the future of real estate, even though it be of rather inferior quality.

PRISON LABOR FOR ROADS.

There is pending in the Legislature at Springfield a bill designed to turn a part of the available prison labor of the State to the production of crushed stone "for use in improving the public highways of the State." The bill was prepared by a committee which was created at a conference convened several months ago by the National Good Roads association and which represented manufacturing interests, wheelmen, railroads, and organized labor, together with the commission appointed by the last Legislature to inquire into the New York prison labor system. It is understood that the commission would have definitely recommended the plan in question if it had been within its province to make any recommendation on the subject.

The bill forbids any further contracts for prison labor or its products in the State penitentiaries, and provides that able bodied prisoners not otherwise engaged on State account shall be employed under the direction of their respective commissioners and wardens in the production and loading of crushed stone from quarries on adjacent State land. It provides further that proper machinery shall be utilized and that the crushed stone shall be furnished on application "in equitable proportion . . . free of cost on board of cars at place of shipping to the counties, townships, and districts of the State" for road construction.

That there is the promise of distinct advantages in this plan is plain. The product would not enter into competition in price with the product of free labor. The work would be chiefly out of doors. The demand for road material is destined to be an increasing demand, and the encouragement of road building is a wise public policy. It has also been intimated that the railroads—which are interested in the good roads movement—might do something in the line of equalizing freight rates on this material for the various parts of the State, so that the more remote counties, some of which are destitute of accessible road materials, might share directly in the benefits.

The plan would seem well worthy of trial if the trial can be made in a practicable manner for the $25,000 proposed to be appropriated.

DRAINAGE BOARD'S GRAB BILL.

The measure now pending at Springfield to authorize the Drainage board to raise money by a special tax levy to develop the Lockport water power is in its origin, patronage, purpose, and principle bad and should be halted where it now stands.

Origin: This bill was suddenly sprung upon the board by Commissioner Jones immediately on his return from a two weeks' sojourn at Hot Springs, and was forced through the board by a compact majority against the protest of the minority, at the very meeting when it was introduced, and without reference to a committee or any semblance of deliberate action.

Patronage: Commissioner Jones, who directed this move, is the same member who, in the summer of 1899, led the combination in the board which attempted to lease this water power to a private company for fifty years at a rental of practically $2.50 per horse power. The six members who at first favored that leasing project were soon reduced in number, under the assault of public opinion, to four, and Mr. Jones and two others out of that four help to make up the present majority of five which has now turned to Springfield.

Purpose: No unprejudiced inquirer can probe this pending scheme without being satisfied that its motives are mercenary, that one of its objects is to place in the hands of this majority the distribution of contracts for the work in question—now estimated to cost four or five million dollars—that, despite certain indefinite provisions of the bill to the contrary, another of its objects is to place in the same hands the power to make a deal by-and-by with private interests for the power itself when developed, and that the so-called Ogden Gas group of politicians and contractors are among those especially contemplated as beneficiaries.

Principle: The power developed by the drainage canal should be utilized not, according to the artful suggestion of the promoters of this bill, by factories artificially stimulated along its banks and operating ten or twelve hours per day, nor by any other private interest, but by the City of Chicago, which can apply the whole of it during the entire twenty-four hours for pumping, bridge turning, and electric lighting. The city itself should also, as the party directly interested, develop this power—which can be brought within its limits with only nominal cost—and if the Legislature is to provide for such development the authority therefor should be conferred upon the City Council instead of upon a less responsive and less responsible body.

It is, of course, desirable that such authority should be conferred at once, since the power is running to waste. But if the question of finance blocks enabling legislation in behalf of the city, this should under no circumstances be made an excuse for passng the discredited measure promoted by the majority in the board.

HOW TO BRING OUT THE ABSENTEES.

Last November the Hyde Park wards cast 29,935 votes for McKinley and 16,000 for Bryan. Last Tuesday they cast 18,637 for Haney and 15,135 for Harrison. There was a falling-off of 37 per cent in the Republican vote and of 5 per cent in the Democratic vote, and a total falling-off of over 12,000 votes in Hyde Park alone. Undoubtedly some of the votes received by McKinley last year were cast by gold Democrats. Making a liberal allowance for them there were, in round numbers, 10,000 Hyde Park Republicans who did not vote.

Their conduct is deemed worthy of punishment by some of the men who were instrumental in nominating a ticket which these absentees did not feel willing to vote for. The proposed punishment is jury service. It is suggested that a list be made up of all men who do not register, though entitled to do so, and of those who being registered do not vote, and that this list shall be exhausted before other citizens are called on to serve as jurors. If this were the law now there would be few Democratic jurors in this city for a year to come.

The Republican politicians who are trying to find some means of compelling the stay-at-homes to go to the polls and vote party tickets must find some better method than the threat of jury service. There is a venerable adage to the effect that it is possible to lead a horse to the water, but not to make him drink. It may be possible to thrust an Australian ballot into a man's hand and shove him into an election booth. It is not possible to make him mark that ballot to meet the wishes of those who make him vote. If the 10,000 Hyde Park Republicans who did not vote on Tuesday had been driven to the polls, "like a quarry-slave, scourged to his dungeon," these constrained voters would have voted any ticket but that of the party bosses.

There is one short, sweet, simple cure for absenteeism like that of Tuesday. It is to make nominations which appeal to the voting instincts of all the members of the party instead of those of only about two-thirds of them. Then there will be no stay-at-homes. Molasses catches more flies than vinegar in politics as well as in the kitchen. There is no way in which men can be compelled to vote for a ticket they do not like. They can be made to vote only by giving them the candidate they want. When the "organization" understands this there will be Republican victories at municipal elections.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON CUBA.

When Senator Beveridge of Indiana opened the Republican campaign in Chicago last autumn he declared, among other things, that to permit a Cuban government to be established without reserving any powers of American intervention would be a grave mistake, fraught with peril for both countries. In the April number of the North American Review he elaborates this idea in an able defense of the Platt resolutions. He prefaces his argument with a series of quotations showing that the need for American control of Cuba has been recognized since colonial days and that almost every administration from Jefferson to McKinley has given official utterance to this national sentiment.

Senator Beveridge holds that the Teller resolution must be interpreted in the light of this historic policy of the nation. "If it means that the United States should utterly withdraw from Cuba, leaving that people without aid, guidance, or restraint, to work their ruin and our injury," he says, "this resolution is destructive of the unanimous conclusion of American statesmanship and public opinion from before the foundation of our government." He goes on to demonstrate that the unconditional abandonment of the island would prevent Cuban liberty and retard Cuban progress, at the same time imperiling the safety of the United States. Thus there is no other sane interpretation of the Teller resolution than that of the protected independence offered to Cuba through the admirable resolution formulated by Senator Platt of Connecticut and adopted by Congress.

To construe the Teller pledge in any other way than this would be to do the Cuban people an irreparable wrong and to annul the spirit and letter of the pledge itself. Two years of American occupation have proved the ability of the United States to give the Cubans the best government ever known to Spanish-Americans. The inability of the Cuban people to create a wise and stable government is certain. The population of the island is less than that of Chicago, consisting of 1,000,000 whites and 500,000 blacks. According to their own census 50 per cent of the whites and 70 per cent of the colored population cannot read or write. Along with this mass of ignorance there goes a lifelong training in Spanish methods of corruption. Senator Beveridge cites the history of every Spanish-American republic to show that such conditions cannot fail to produce anarchy, bloodshed, and revolutions for generations to come. By protecting the Cubans against their own inherent weakness the United States simply performs its plain duty to them and to itself.

In this manner the Indiana Senator takes up each clause in the Platt resolutions, showing its wisdom and necessity if we do not wish to see European gunboats in Cuban ports and perpetual bloodshed on Cuban soil. From the reservation of the treaty-making power to the compelling of sanitary regulations the whole list of limitations imposed on the Cuban government is shown to be wise and salutary. Senator Beveridge's article is a frank and clear presentation of the facts, fully justifying the closing statement: "All this is not the denial of liberty; it is the bestowal of liberty, for liberty cannot live without order."

THE STREET-CLEANING PROBLEM.

The influence of the Woman's club is shown by the action of two of its prominent members, residing in Hyde Park. Moved to desperation by the unclean condition of streets in that section, they have stirred up both women and men to the organization of the South Park Improvement association, which by the simple machinery of paying dues for membership will raise a sufficient fund for hired service, which will be supplemented by the work of children, who will also be members of the association, and not the least useful ones.

The first object of this association is to secure clean streets. That they will be secured admits of no question, for "when a woman will, she will, you may depend on't." The women promoting this association have gone the right way about it. There is no hope that the city government will clean the streets, for it has not the money to clean them all. Relief will only come from the personal efforts and at the personal expense of property-holders. This plan has been successfully tried in many neighborhoods and blocks of the city, but not before upon so large a scale as that contemplated by the women of Hyde Park. The expense when any considerable number join in the movement is comparatively so small that it is not a burden, especially in view of the comfort and convenience resulting from the combined effort.

The second object of this association is to create a public sentiment that shall lead the way to reform. This result is not so certain. In neighborhoods or sections of the city where the majority are in favor of cleanliness there will be no difficulty in securing such a reform. In neighborhoods where the majority are indifferent to filth in streets and garbage in alleys and prefer uncleanness to cleanness it will be useless to expect any voluntary association for this purpose. If associations after the manner of that in Hyde Park were organized wherever possible it would make the police work much simpler and easier in other parts of the city. The funds at the command of the city government if wisely spent and eked out by popular aid might be adequate to keep Chicago streets in tolerable condition.

THE bears on 'Change walk like men, but they are growling like bears.

THE Francis Wilson who is mentioned for the post of Governor of Porto Rico in case Governor Allen resigns is not the Francis Wilson, etc.

WITH the aid of a dictionary—and some help, doubtless, from the imaginative correspondents—Aguinaldo is preparing a manifesto to the Filipinos, advising them to come in.

THE weather man's Good Friday opinion was that a good Easter might be expected, but he may experience a lightning change of mind today.

"PROVIDENCE is with you," telegraphed a St. Louis operator yesterday to Mr. Phillips, the bull leader. Mr. Phillips, then, can afford to give tomorrow to providence.

THE horrifying announcement is put forth that the new process of making maple sugar, which is coming into general use, does away with the familiar old maple taste. Is this the latest work of the octopus?

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

Opposite the tired looking young woman with the big baby in her arms sat a long, loose-jointed individual who had been watching her for a quarter of an hour and growing more indignant every moment, at the stoutly-built, oily-faced young man by her side, who was absorbed in a newspaper.

Finally, when she shifted the weight of the baby to the other arm, his indignation boiled over.

He crossed over to the other side of the car and took a seat beside her.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he ventured, "but won't you let me hold that infant for you awhile? You are tired."

"O, not at all," she said, looking at him in surprise. "If she gets too heavy for me I'll ask my husband to take her."

"Then he is your husband, is he?" said the indignant passenger, glaring at the well-fed young man on the other side of her.

"Yes," she said. "Orlando," she added, turning to the husband, "this gentleman has offered to hold Marguerite. Shall I let him?"

"What for?" he asked.

The indignant passenger answered for himself.

"Because you don't offer to do it, Orlando," he said, with a ferocious grin. "Because you don't offer to do it yourself."

"Who's asking you to hold our baby, sir?"

"I assure you, Orlando, the baby would be perfectly safe in my hands. I haven't any babies myself, but I have not forgotten how to hold them."

"I guess we don't need your help."

"We? No, I should say 'we' do not, but the better half of you does. Good heavens, young man——"

"Say, who in thunder are you?"

"My name is Gwilliams, but that has nothing to do with——"

"Let me give you a bit of advice, old man——"

"Not an old man yet, Orlando. Still under 60. And any advice you might undertake to give me would be wholly thrown away."

Here the young mother shifted the weight of the baby back on the other arm again.

"I beg your pardon again, madam, but shall I not relieve you of the burden of that cherub?"

"Why, she's not any burden at all, sir, thank you."

"And allow me to say, Mr. What's-your-name—Billiams——"

"Gwilliams, Orlando; Gwilliams."

"That I consider your officiousness most infernally——"

"Then why don't you act like a man and a good husband, sir—I beg your pardon once more, young woman, but it's a little more than I can stand, to see a great, husky, beef-fed——"

"I don't like to hear you talk that way about my husband, sir."

"Madam, I am old enough to be your great-uncle, and I tell you——"

"Say, Billiams, will you be good enough to——"

"Gwilliams, Orlando."

"I'm sure I thank you, sir," put in the wife, for offering to——"

"Well, I don't thank him at all! I think he's a meddlesome old——"

"Do you suppose I care what you think, you half-baked——"

"Sir, I won't have you talking that way about my husband! What business had you to——"

"My dear young woman, I simply couldn't hold in any longer. When I see a miserable, selfish, lazy hulk of a husband letting his wife hold a heavy baby till her arms ache, while he sits by and reads his newspaper, I can't help wondering what the good Lord means by letting such men live. A man that makes his wife carry the baby isn't fit to be a husband and father——"

"Indeed, you musn't talk that way about my husband! I think you're a mean old——"

"Shut up, Bertha! I'm capable of taking care of this insulting old——"

"Have I got to remind you again, Orlando, that I am still in my prime?"

"You're a weazened old Hottentot——"

"I know it, and I'm an ugly old bunch of bones, and a leathery-faced old fly-up-the-creek, and several other things that won't occur to you. Young fellow, you haven't originality enough to call me one-fourth of the mean names that have been applied to me. I am everything you can possibly think of, and more. And you're the last cut of original sin, a hulking, unseemly, coarse-grained clod of a man that doesn't deserve a good wife——"

"If you don't quit saying such things about my husband I'll call the conductor and have him put you off the car!"

"Didn't I tell you to shut up, Bertha? I'll put him off myself if he opens his mouth again, the meddling, impudent——"

"If you touch him, Orlando, I'll scream! Let the poor old creature alone! He's crazy. I wouldn't mind him, dear!"

"Well," said the indignant passenger, straightening up, "I've been in all kinds of unpleasant scrapes, but I never was up against anything like this before. I'm not crazy, madam, I am merely an old fool. But I've learned something. I'll never offer myself as a champion for oppressed wifehood again as long as I live, so help me Socrates!"

Then he raised his hat, glared again at Orlando, and left the car.

Philosophy.

It's almost worth while to run a thorn in your finger," said Aunt Ann Peebles, speaking of it afterward. "It's such a relief when you have got it out!"

Honest Labor.

"Look at those, there, them!" said Weary Watkins, proudly showing two dollars.

"I hope you ain't been workin'!" exclaimed his friend and partner, Hungry Higgins.

"No, not 'zackly; been posin' as a horrible example."

"Temperance apisler?"

"Naw. Scan faker."—Indianapolis Press.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

A HYDE PARK machinist has been fined for breaking an Illinois Central turnstile. He should have had a medal instead. We have tried more than once to break the pesky thing, but couldn't do anything with it.

AUNT CARRIE says she didn't marry David Nation for love, but because he was strong on temperance. That ought to hold Cupid for awhile.

HERR HEIDELMEIER TESTIFIES.

[From Our Own Stenographer's Notes.]

"Vot, I dot frau mit my fist hit! Ach, himmel, es ist ein gross lie already. Ven I frau Lingenheld mit dot fist hit so, I knock her whole kopf off yet. Donnerwetter dieses ist ein conspiracy. I for twenty-seven years ein policeman bin already, und jetzt on my sieben und zwansig university-tag bin Ich arrested. Schade! Schade! I had nichts getrunken—kein bier, kein wein. Fragen Sie Herr Minwegen. Er war mit me already. Sehen Sie, mein Herren. Hier ist mein fist, und hier ist die Frau. Ven I die Frau mit dot fist hit, sie ist night hier already. Aber, ven I her nicht hit, sie ist hier. Darum! Ich bin innocent. Nicht wahr?"

O, walter!

A NEW ACHE FOR OLDAKER.

W. Oldaker is recovering from an attack of grip.—Hillsboro (O.) Dispatch.

A SILVER coin was baked in a Connecticut cake and some one of the twenty-three girls that ate the cake swallowed the dime. Just at present there's an interesting guessing match on.

THAT EARTHQUAKE.

To His Serene Highness, the Sultan of Turkey and Protector of the Armenians:

It is with deep emotion that I have just learned of the danger your Majesty was in when the earthquake mixed up with the Feast of Bairam. Didn't it jar you? KAISER WILHELM.

To His Uneasy Highness, the Emperor of Germany and Protector of the Chinks:

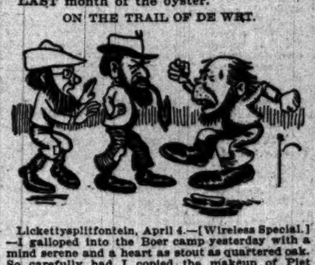
Never touched me. ABDUL HAMID.

HYDE PARK club ladies ask for assistance in cleaning that suburb's streets. The ladies do the best they can, but their skirts sweep up only a part of the filth on the streets.

AFTER today Oom Paul's postoffice address is Hilbersum, near Utrecht.

LAST month of the oyster.

ON THE TRAIL OF DE WET.



Lickettysplitfontein, April 4.—[Wireless Special.]—I galloped into the Boer camp yesterday with a mind serene and a heart as stout as quartered oak. So carefully had I copied the makeup of Piet Rausmittem, the captured Boer scout, that Frau Rausmittem would have accepted me for her son. I had learned from Piet that he belonged to Company Acht of the Transvaal Troopers, and my purpose was to go to his quarters and take his place in the Boer army. My one uneasiness was my aid, Hans Weissnicht, who, I feared, might disregard my command to keep silence and betray us by his Irish brogue. But I promised to shoot him on the spot if he opened his mouth, and he swore by a dozen saints, two cathedrals, and the Lakes of Killarney to maintain the rôle of a deaf mute. We were hardly within the Boer lines when we were challenged.

"Who goes there?"

"Friends," I replied, in Dutch. For I speak Dutch like an Edam cheese. My grandfather was a merchant at The Hague.

"Advance, friends, and give the countersign."

"Limburger."

That passed us, and we made our way to Piet Rausmittem's quarters, where I was heartily welcomed. During the afternoon I prowled around the town, fixing its topography in my mind, and maturing my plan for the capture of De Wet. For my purpose was nothing less than to kidnap him in the dead of night and make a dash to rejoin Colonel Dubbe. In the morning I was awakened by an orderly, and told that General De Wet desired to see me and my deaf mute. With Hans at my heels I reported to the General's quarters, and the instant I entered I saw that the jig was up. For there, beside De Wet, stood Piet Rausmittem.

"Who are you?" asked the General sternly, addressing himself to me.

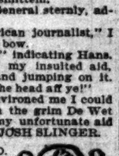
"Mr. Josh Slinger, an American journalist," I replied, with a politely ironical bow.

"And who is this Chinaman?" indicating Hans.

"Yer a domd liar!" roared my insulted aid, dashing his cap on the floor and jumping on it. "Come outside, an' Ol'll bate the head aff ye!"

In spite of the perils that environed me I could not forbear laughing, and even the grim De Wet smiled as an orderly hustled my unfortunate aid from the room. JOSH SLINGER.

THE WOMAN HANDICAPPED.



Esmeralda—Yes, long skirts are awkward things to handle, but a long as the average woman's ankle is as thick as a fence-post they will be worn. The majority rules, you know; and the majority are thick-ankled. Don't pout, dearie. You protest against them, Esmeralda, because nature has been kinder to you. O, I know. You can't fool

MME. SQUEE GEE.

DR. PEARSONS told the Illinois House that he was never so impressed with the grandeur of the State of Illinois as he was in passing from Chicago to Springfield: The farther he got from Chicago the grander it seemed. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "the fairest prospect in Scotland is the high road leading to London." Or words to that effect.

DIARY OF A FLAT RENTER.

April 5—Owing to the unsettled condition of our abode I am compelled to bunk on a cot in the alcove, and this morning I was awakened by a sound like a saw going through a pine knot. It was the Assessor. The Missus was out, and he was talking with Evadne. "Oho," said he, "a baby grand pianny. Sure, Oi haven't seen wan for a long toime, but they wux wance ahl the go. And phwat is the gintleman's business? Oho, is that so? Plinty of room ahl air be the lake here." "Ol'm not shtuck on it," said Evadne. "Yer not shtrong lookin'," said the Assessor. "I wander does the rich folks across the shtreet like these thrains goin' by so much. O, yis; Oi shuppose they're used to it. An' phwat did yez say the gintleman's name wuz? O, yis. Well, you give him this. He'll know phwat to do with it. Haven't yez no shade fur the front windy? Oho! The divil didn't bring it back. There's no dipindin' on them. Well, Oi must be goin'."

JUST as we have landed Citizen Aguinaldo and agreed that the insurrection is a dead one, along comes the son of ex-Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin with the unpleasant information that the war may last a year yet.

IT appeared that Hero Deignan was ineligible for an Annapolis cadetship. The unfortunate young man must eat with a knife.

JOKE KIPLEY was never more astonished in his life than yesterday, when some one told him that the dives had reopened.

A YOUNG OTHELLO.

An interesting boy baby, at the home of Will Roads of Rainsboro.—Hillsboro (O.) Dispatch.

IT seems that Russia's good intentions were misunderstood. That's always the way. To be great is to be misunderstood.

THE Kearsage's big gun is hurt beyond repair. But then, it's a trifling matter, etc.

OUR particular quarrel with one of the dives is that it is called the Shakspeare. It isn't even as respectable as Dame Quickly's tavern.

EVERY once in a while the Russian fleet gets tired of staying in one place and moves to somewhere else. Whereat the wise boys that do the European correspondence get solemnly busy. As a matter of fact, the movements of the Russian fleet don't even interest the Russian fleet.

JOURNALISM UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

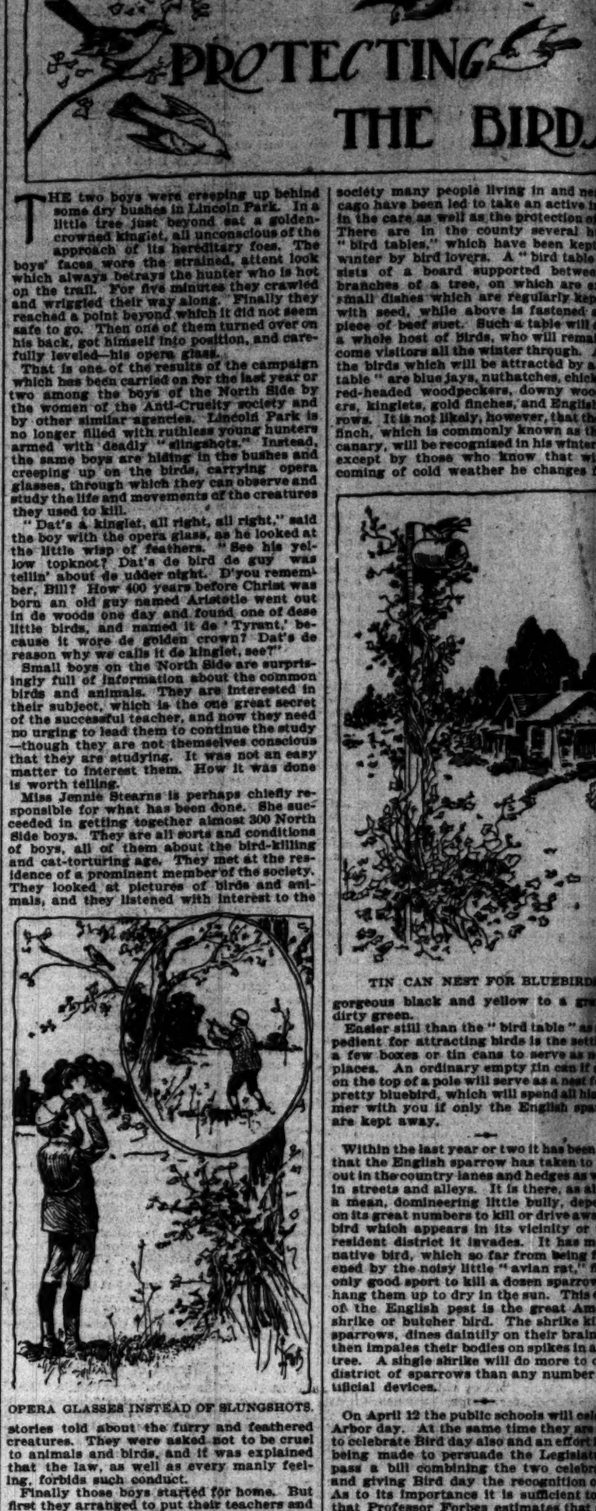
We have not made our appearance for some time. The fact is, I have been away, and when I returned was snowed in so I have not been able to reach the postoffice, as it is seven miles away.—Waupaca (Wis.) Post.

IT is strongly suspected that Tony Denemark, who drove the bridewell bus from which "Eddie" Nichols escaped, connived at the prisoner's escape. It certainly does look as if there was something rotten in the state of Denemark.

JUST as we feared, the weather man predicts good weather for Easter.

THE weather man at Washington, also, says it will be fair Easter. That does settle it.

B. L. T.



THE two boys were creeping up behind some dry bushes in Lincoln Park. In a little tree just beyond sat a golden-crowned kinglet, all unconscious of the approach of its hereditary foes. The boys' faces wore the strained, attent look which always betrays the hunter who is hot on the trail. For five minutes they crawled and wriggled their way along. Finally they reached a point beyond which it did not seem safe to go. Then one of them turned over on his back, got himself into position, and carefully leveled—his opera glass.

That is one of the results of the campaign which has been carried on for the last year or two among the boys of the North Side by the women of the Anti-Cruelty society and by other similar agencies. Lincoln Park is no longer filled with ruthless young hunters armed with deadly "slingshots." Instead, the same boys are hiding in the bushes and creeping up on the birds, carrying opera glasses, through which they can observe and study the life and movements of the creatures they used to kill.

"Dat's a kinglet, all right, all right," said the boy with the opera glass, as he looked at the little wisp of feathers. "See his yellow topknot? Dat's de bird de guy was tellin' about de udder night. D'you remember, Bill? How 400 years before Christ was born an old guy named Aristotle went out in de woods one day and found one of dese little birds, and named it de 'Tyrant,' because it wore de golden crown? Dat's de reason why we calls it de kinglet, see?"

Small boys on the North Side are surprisingly full of information about the common birds and animals. They are interested in their subject, which is the one great secret of the successful teacher, and now they need no urging to lead them to continue the study—though they are not themselves conscious that they are studying. It was not an easy matter to interest them. How it was done is worth telling.

Miss Jennie Stearns is perhaps chiefly responsible for what has been done. She succeeded in getting together almost 300 North Side boys. They are all sorts and conditions of boys, all of them about the bird-killing and cat-torturing age. They met at the residence of a prominent member of the society. They looked at pictures of birds and animals, and they listened with interest to the

OPERA GLASSES INSTEAD OF SLUNGSHOTS.

stories told about the furry and feathered creatures. They were asked not to be cruel to animals and birds, and it was explained that the law, as well as every manly feeling, forbids such conduct.

Finally those boys started for home. But first they arranged to put their teachers and hosts to a severe test. Half a dozen of them found in a back alley the most miserable of dogs. It was lame, one of its eyes was out, its ribs projected, its spirit was broken, and its tail was habitually carried between its legs. Originally it had been a white dog. Now it was frescoed with alley mud. It was not a pretty sight. This dog was captured by the boys, who had been listening to the talks on cruelty, and was taken at once to the house where they had been entertained. The way those boys reasoned was plain.

"Those finely dressed women tell us not to be cruel to dogs. Let us see, now, if they are on the square. We'll take this dirty and disreputable cur over to the house and see if they will take care of it."

Fortunately the members of the society stood the test. One of the women, who acted as hostess, put the poor dog into her carriage and carried it home with her. The boys were satisfied.

The school teachers have done a great work in the protection of birds. They have aided and supplanted the work of the Audubon society, and all the other associations which are interested in giving "our friends in feathers" a good chance.

Five years ago few people paid much attention to the native song birds. Their eggs were stolen, their nests broken up, and the birds themselves wantonly destroyed. At present there are more than 35,000 people in the State who are actively interested in preserving and fostering the birds.

The State Game Commissioner, aided by the Audubon society, has had posted on the outside of every postoffice in the State a large placard calling attention to the law which forbids the killing or confinement of native birds, and asking the assistance of the public in enforcing it.

Under its provisions there are only four species of native birds which it is lawful to

A BIRD TABLE.

keep in confinement. They are the crow, the crow blackbird, the chicken hawk, and the English sparrow. Any person who kills any other bird, or who keeps it in captivity or destroys its nest or eggs is subject to a fine of $5 and costs or to a sentence of ten days in jail, or to both for each offense.

Collecting of either eggs or birds is allowed only for scientific purposes, and every person engaged in it must comply with some onerous conditions. No person under 15 years old is allowed to do collecting under any circumstances. A person of proper age who wishes to collect must first secure the indorsement of at least two scientists of note; he must file a bond for $200 in the County Court, and must, in addition, pay a license fee.

As one result of the work of the Audubon society many people living in and near Chicago have been led to take an active interest in the care as well as the protection of birds. There are in the county several hundred "bird tables," which have been kept up all winter by bird lovers. A "bird table" consists of a board supported between two branches of a tree, on which are exposed small dishes which are regularly kept filled with seed, while above is fastened a large piece of beef suet. Such a table will attract a whole host of birds, who will remain welcome visitors all the winter through. Among the birds which will be attracted by a "bird table" are blue jays, nuthatches, chickadees, red-headed woodpeckers, downy woodpeckers, kinglets, gold finches, and English sparrows. It is not likely, however, that the goldfinch, which is commonly known as the wild canary, will be recognized in his winter dress except by those who know that with the coming of cold weather he changes from a

TIN CAN NEST FOR BLUEBIRDS.

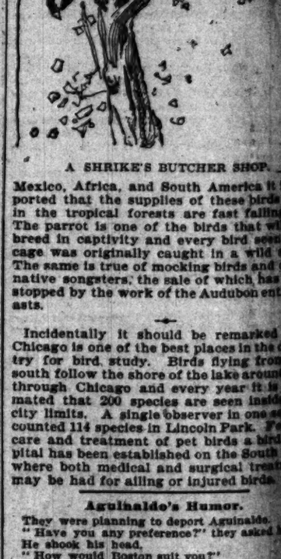
gorgeous black and yellow to a gray and dirty green.

Easier still than the "bird table" as an expedient for attracting birds is the setting up a few boxes or tin cans to serve as nesting places. An ordinary empty tin can if set up on the top of a pole will serve as a nest for the pretty bluebird, which will spend all his summer with you if only the English sparrows are kept away.

Within the last year or two it has been noted that the English sparrow has taken to living out in the country lanes and hedges as well as in streets and alleys. It is there, as always, a mean, domineering little bully, depending on its great numbers to kill or drive away any bird which appears in its vicinity or whose resident district it invades. It has met one native bird, which so far from being frightened by the noisy little "avian rat," finds it only good sport to kill a dozen sparrows and hang them up to dry in the sun. This enemy of the English pest is the great American shrike or butcher bird. The shrike kills the sparrows, dines daintily on their brains, and then impales their bodies on spikes in a thorn tree. A single shrike will do more to clear a district of sparrows than any number of artificial devices.

On April 12 the public schools will celebrate Arbor day. At the same time they are asked to celebrate Bird day also and an effort is now being made to persuade the Legislature to pass a bill combining the two celebrations and giving Bird day the recognition of law. As to its importance it is sufficient to state that Professor Forbes estimates that an increase of 1 per cent in the number of birds in the State of Illinois is worth $1,500,000 to the farmers of the State.

As the result of the work of the Audubon society there are no native birds openly offered for sale in Chicago, with the exception of an occasional crow, which is allowed by law. Their place has been taken by quantities of imported birds, including English skylarks and starlings, quail from Lebanon, such as the children of Israel fed upon, and many other varieties. As a result of the immense sales of parrots, which are imported from



A SHRIKE'S BUTCHER SHOP.

Mexico, Africa, and South America it is reported that the supplies of these birds even in the tropical forests are fast failing us. The parrot is one of the birds that will not breed in captivity and every bird sent to a cage was originally caught in a wild state. The same is true of mocking birds and other native songsters, the sale of which has been stopped by the work of the Audubon enthusiasts.

Incidentally it should be remarked that Chicago is one of the best places in the country for bird study. Birds flying from the south follow the shore of the lake around and through Chicago and every year it is estimated that 200 species are seen inside the city limits. A single observer in one season counted 114 species in Lincoln Park. For the care and treatment of pet birds a bird hospital has been established on the South Side where both medical and surgical treatment may be had for ailing or injured birds.

Aguinaldo's Humor.

They were planning to deport Aguinaldo.

"Have you any preference?" they asked him.

He shook his head.

"How would Boston suit you?"

He scowled darkly and ran out his tongue.

"No like," he said in his rich Lusonian patois. "To much bean. Too much talkee. Too much glass for him eye. No like Boston girls. Too much bone. O, gee!"

The Committee on Deportation shook its head.

"Then, how would you like Guam?"

The Filipino leader smiled.

"Me never choose Guam," he cheerfully replied as he dexterously humored the pronunciation.

And after a joke like that there was nothing to do but let him swear

ERIE OUTLET TO HILL RAILROADS.

Basis of Transcontinental System for Grain and Coal Traffic.

TO COMPETE WITH BOATS.

Great Northern, Burlington, and Other Western Lines in the Deal.

NO MORE TRANSFER COSTS.

A transcontinental railway system that will carry most of the grain from the West to the seaboard and bring back coal, eliminating the transfer charges at various points, is the ideal toward which one of the railroad groups now being formed is working.

The Erie road is the basis of the proposed system. Added to the Erie are the Great Northern and other Western agricultural roads. The supposed acquisition, control, or whatever it may be, by the Erie-Great Northern interests of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the so-called Harriman group of roads extending West and Southwest from Chicago discloses what the railroad manipulators are doing.

The Erie stretches from New York to Chicago. At Chicago, spreading out like the fingers of the hand, extend the allied roads tapping the agricultural regions of the entire Northwest. Naturally all the grain brought to Chicago by the Erie's auxiliary lines will go eastward over the Erie provided the Erie can haul the grain in competition with the water routes. The cars that carry grain eastward can return over the Erie laden with package freight and coal to be delivered in Chicago or distributed throughout the West and Northwest. During the season, when lake navigation is closed, the eastward trunk line will have the entire grain and coal traffic of its system and possibly much of it may go past Chicago practically without stopping.

Must Meet Lake Rates.

During the season of lake navigation the roads will have to meet water navigation rates. It is believed that an effort will be made to equip the Erie so that it can carry grain in close competition with the lakes. Grain carried eastward by lake pays a rate from Chicago to New York of about five cents a bushel. During the winter railroads have carried grain from Chicago to New York for as low as six cents a bushel.

President James J. Hill, the controlling spirit of the Great Northern-Erie combination has not only been a great money-maker in transportation lines but his whole career has been that of an idealist devoting himself to overcoming obstacles and perfecting railroad methods. With the Great Northern leading Dakota wheat at Duluth President Hill found that he was dependent on other means of transportation to reach the Atlantic. Thereupon he built lake steamers which landed the wheat at Buffalo, where it was subject to elevator transfer charges that were more than the entire cost of transportation from Duluth to Buffalo. By building his own elevators he broke down the excessive elevator charges. But even then he was at the mercy of the Erie Canal and the Buffalo-New York railroads. At New York transfer charges of one kind and another ran the charge a bushel up to nearly two cents, making a total of six cents from Buffalo into hold of ocean-going steamers. For years the rate from Chicago to New York by water—not including Chicago transfer charges—was nearly eight cents a bushel. This charge embraced fully three cents a bushel for elevator and other charges at Buffalo and New York. With a system such as the Erie is planning terminal charges at Chicago and Buffalo will be wiped out and, if Hill's rumored plans are carried out, the transfer charges at New York will be reduced to almost nothing.

Canadian Canals a New Factor.

It is believed that the Canadian canals, which are now open for navigation, have had a great deal to do with the Erie combination. It is also conjectured that back of the Hill-Morgan-Erie syndicate are the local interests of New York City, which are determined to save to that city its export and import supremacy. Grain can be carried from Chicago to tidewater at Montreal, it is figured, for about twice the rate to Buffalo—or two and one-half cents a bushel. To this the transfer charges at Chicago must be added if comparison is to be made with a direct haul from the Western granaries to New York harbor. In short, the rate from Chicago to Montreal will be seven or seven and three and four cents a bushel. This would be a hard figure to meet, being little more than one mill a ton a mile.

But it is fully agreed that another stupendous factor must enter the calculations. Vessels carrying wheat from Chicago to Montreal would for the most part have to return without full cargoes until they reached Lake Erie ports, where they might obtain coal cargoes. Presumably without touching coal the Erie cars will be loaded to one-third their capacity, and on country coal will avoid terminal costs at Chicago. By carrying coal the Erie can have full trainloads both ways, summer and winter.

While it is believed that to some extent the supposed Erie plans will interfere with Chicago's grain trade, lower grain rates will tend to enrich the country about Chicago.

DAVID B. ROBINSON BETTER, BUT STILL CRITICALLY ILL.

Former Vice President of the Santa Fe Road at a North Side Hospital Suffering with Heart Trouble.

Daniel B. Robinson, at one time Vice President of the Santa Fé railway, and more recently President of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, is dangerously ill at one of the hospitals on the North Side. He was resting easy last night, and was reported as free from immediate danger. He is suffering from heart trouble, and, absolute quiet being necessary to his recovery, the location of the hospital is kept a secret.

Mr. Robinson was taken ill about a year ago, and was confined in St. Luke's Hospital for some time. He was discharged from that institution last June practically cured. Since that time he has been living on the North Side, until his recent attack.

Mr. Robinson was born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1847. When he was 19 years of age he began his railroad experience as a freight clerk with the Vermont Central railroad. In 1869 he became chief clerk of the mechanical department of the Central Pacific, subsequently occupying executive positions with the Kansas and Missouri Central railroads. Later he was made President of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix railroad. From 1893 until 1896 he served as Vice President of the Atchison system. When he left this position he became President of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, which position he resigned a year ago on account of failing health.

University Fund Assured.

Springfield, Ill., April 5.—Lincoln has succeeded in having the $25,000 for Lincoln University and the $5,000 gift of James Milliken of Decatur is now an assured fact. A telegram was received this morning from William Scully of Washington, D. C., stating he would double his previous gift of $5,000, and if necessary would give more. The sum of $500, however, was all that was needed. The time for raising the money expired at noon.

Turnstile Costs Buckner $10.

Charles Buckner, a machinist, was fined $10 and costs by Justice Quinn of the Hyde Park court because Fred Owen, special officer of the Illinois Central, accused him of breaking a turnstile at the Fifty-sixth street station. Buckner denied the charge. Owen said he saw Buckner jam the turnstile back and forth until it whizzed like a top.

$30 to California.

Through sleeping car accommodations at low rates. Judson-Allen Excns. 340 Marquette Bd., Chi.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

LOCAL MEN LAUGH AT BIG CONSOLIDATION REPORT.

Doubt the Wall Street Story That All the Leading Lines of the Country Are to Be Combined in One Management—See Scheme to Force the Government to Buy at Inflated Values or to Legalize Pooling—Other Affairs of the Track.

Railroad officials in Chicago place no credence in the report telegraphed from New York yesterday that a plan is being considered to bring all the great railway systems in the United States under the control of one company, creating a combination of capital beside which the United States Steel company, with its "billion dollar" capital, would be rather a small corporation.

The scheme, railway managers say, is utterly ridiculous. The railroads are semi-public corporations, and the charters of many of them, as well as the laws in a number of States, are against consolidation of parallel lines. It would bring the concern into conflict with both the interstate commerce and the anti-trust law, and lead to hostile legislation in most of the States, and especially those in the West.

The steel industries, they say, are private concerns, owned and controlled by a few individuals, while the railroads are owned by a multitude of people, many of whom are holding a few shares only, and should their interests be endangered by a combination of a few capitalists, the national and State governments would come to their rescue.

See a Deep Scheme.

The feeling is gaining ground that the unprecedented advance in railroad stocks, the consolidation of interests, and the sensational reports regarding contemplated amalgamation of railroad systems are part of a scheme to create such a feeling among the people as to force the government to buy the roads at the exorbitant figures to which railroad securities have been boosted during the last few months, and, failing in this, to prevail upon Congress to legalize pooling, which would enable the roads to make whatever rates they might please and maintain them.

All efforts heretofore made to bring about the enactment of a law legalizing pooling have failed because public opinion was against such action. To accomplish practically the same ends as would be obtained were pooling permitted the community of interest scheme was planned, but this does not entirely remove all competition or prevent interference by the national or State governments.

For this reason it is believed the big financial interests would prefer to have pooling legalized or that the government buy the roads and operate them.

March of the Homeseekers.

Each week emphasizes the fact that this year's homeseeker movement is greater than for many years. Fully 800 persons seeking homes in the Northwest passed through St. Paul and Minneapolis last Wednesday. The business was well divided between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, with the Soo line getting a fair share.

Among these people were a trainload of Scandinavian immigrants from the East, all bound for Minnesota and Dakota points. Quite a number of Italians came from Chicago. All the Chicago lines carried large numbers of homeseekers, and some of them were heavily taxed to handle them.

The Wisconsin Central train was made up of two sections, and among these homeseekers were a large number of Dunkards, who were bound for points along the Great Northern in North Dakota.

Track Laid on New Line.

Track laying on the new Chicago-Janesville line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will be completed today, and it is expected that train service over the new line will be established from Chicago through Janesville and Madison, Wis., by June 1. This new cutoff will make the distance from Chicago to Madison 130 miles, opening up a short line to southern and central Wisconsin.

The building of this road, which will give the Milwaukee and St. Paul the short line from Chicago to Janesville was commenced about a year ago.

It has cost the company about $40,000 a mile and is one of the most expensive and best constructed pieces of road in Wisconsin.

New Place for Barr.

It is learned from reliable authority that the position of Vice President and General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line railway, recently vacated by E. St. John, has been offered to James M. Barr, now Third Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and that probably he will accept.

LAKE SUPEROR LINE PLANS.

First Steamer Will Sail from Chicago, Bound for Duluth, on April 22.

The Lake Superior line will begin receiving freight next Thursday, and its first steamer will sail for Duluth on April 22. The Peerless and City of Traverse, the passenger steamers of the line, have been equipped with electricity and refitted throughout during the winter. Regular sailings will be on Wednesday this season instead of on Tuesday.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS A. HILL.

Former Citizen of Chicago, Later of New York, Expires at Danville, Ill.

Dr. Thomas A. Hill, formerly of Chicago, but later a resident of New York, died of apoplexy on Thursday, April 4, in the 84th year of his age, at Danville, Ill., while on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Stacy, and his niece, Mrs. Mary J. Van Valkenburgh of that city.

Dr. Hill was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1816. In an early day his father moved with his family to Indianapolis and subsequently to Chicago. From early manhood until 1868 Dr. Hill was a practicing physician at Wenona, Ill.

In 1868 he moved to Chicago with his family, which at that time consisted of his wife and three daughters. Mrs. C. P. Vedder of New York, wife of ex-Senator Vedder, is the only surviving member of the family. In 1868 he formed a business partnership with Matson Hill. This partnership continued until 1873.

Dr. Hill was married in 1847 to Miss H. M. Warren, a sister of Bishop Henry W. Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in 1894 in Chicago. Since that time his home has been with his daughter in New York.

OFFER CASH TO ESCAPE TRIAL.

Said That Butterine-Makers Would Compromise Their Case Out of Court.

Rather than face trial on a charge of conducting an illicit oleomargarine factory, the officers of the Fertile Valley Creamery company, it is said, have made an offer of compromise to the internal revenue department. The principal officers of the concern are A. T. Dow and Nathan C. Dow. Others concerned are John Moody, F. K. Moody, D. T. Koehn, M. Samieson, Henry Kruse, and Thomas Joyce. It is understood that the department has been offered $12,000 in lieu of the revenue taxes due for the manufacture of large quantities of butterine.

Meanwhile the department has renewed the fight against cigarmakers.

Albert Schlesinger, 57 Burling street, was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bonds pending a hearing of his case this morning.

Schlesinger is charged with unlawfully carrying on business as a cigar manufacturer without filing his bond; selling cigars not properly stamped; not making his monthly returns, and not paying the special tax.

Given $10,000 for a Leg.

A jury in Judge Neely's court yesterday morning rendered a verdict for $10,000 in favor of John Enright of 920 Thirty-first place for the loss of a leg on Sept. 1, 1896. The verdict is against George A. Seaverns, for whom Enright was operating an automatic shovel used for unloading grain cars at the Seaverns elevator, when he was hurt.

NOTICE.

During the construction of the new building the business office of THE TRIBUNE will be in the premises now occupied by the Chicago National Bank, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The removal will take place on May 1. The editorial offices will be at 126 Market street.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—89505—Hiram Wyatt vs. Charles W. Partridge and Charles Natcher; on findg., $250; satisfied.

Judge Kavanagh—201825—George W. Gaston vs. Chicago Packing and Provision Co.; on findg., $1,000; satisfied.

Judge Ball—211723—Durand & Kaspar Co. vs. Chicago and Minonk Coal and Tile Co.; by stip., $61.69—210620—James Lowell vs. August Zander Co.; on findg., $69; satisfied.

Judge Ritchie—212396—Sol Sax vs. Daniel Stern; by dft., $1,281.21.

Judge Hilscher—174762—Carey-Lombard Lumber Co. vs. Dudenhaver; on findg., $1,700.

Judge Waterman—198901—Daniel O'Leary vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. and C. U. T. Co.; on findg., $100; satisfied 210719—Bruce Springer vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on ver., $145; satisfied.

Judge Nancy—140073—Lawrence Nelson, admr., vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society; mo. n. t. overruled, and judg., $7,163.50; appl.

Judge Wall—215716—Seneca D. Kimbark vs. Samuel F. English; by dft., $561.86.

Judge Neely—203607—Agatha L. Fosse, extrx., vs. H. J. Bolstad; on ver., $374.94—202647—Charles R. Moore vs. James Wilcox; on ver., $19.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—6230—Hayde vs. Hayde; dec. div.—4494—Washburn vs. Roll; dec.—5818—Finlen vs. Wrolson; def. dec.—5990—Maag vs. Jiolkowski; dec.

Judge Chetlain—6439—Barton vs. Schuite; dec.—7071—Smith vs. Smith; dec.—6771—Kohn vs. McKinney; dec. sale.

Judge Baker—4947—Louderbach vs. Louderbach; dec.

Judge Waterman—4745—Stevens vs. Stevens; dec. div.—5315—Lehner vs. Griswold; dec. sale.—1270 b. r.—Steinbach vs. Primm; dec.—1271 b. r.—Weber vs. Walton; dec.—1271 b. r.—Steinbach vs. Weber; dec.

Judge Dunne—214901—Larsen vs. Larsen; dec.—6974—Delano vs. Delano; dec.

Judge Hanecy—207—Busch vs. Busch; dec. div.

Judge Salomon—5801—Newhouse vs. Newhouse; dec. div.—2796—Johnson vs. Johnson; dec. div.

Judge Willis—6937—Maloney vs. Maloney; dec. div.—6966—Ebey vs. Ebey; dec. div.—6702—Wendle vs. Wendle; dec. div.—6693—Lichwar vs. Lichwar; dec. div.—6135—Maringer vs. Maringer; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

5643—Thomas Toby; liabilities, $1,400; no assets. W. L. Newburger, atty.

5644—Morris M. Jones; liabilities, $15,700; no assets. Money & Evans, attys.

5645—William J. Clark; liabilities, $1,000; no assets. J. L. Bally, atty.

5646—William A. Grant; liabilities, $8,100; no assets. Frederick Mains, atty.

5647—Charles H. Ross; liabilities, $5,800; no assets. Frederick Mains, atty.

5648—Oliver P. Scott; liabilities, $1,200; no assets. W. L. Snell, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Willis—Chancery contested motions 6479-7008, 1824-6, 1910-6867, 1910-6004, 6635; default divorces 6596, 7184.

Judge Kavanagh—Motions for new trial.

Judge Hilscher—Contested motions and default divorces.

Judge Higbee—Decision in cases 15222, 313.

Judge Dunne—Motions for new trial and contested motions. On hearing 11344.

Judge Vail—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Chytraus—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Chetlain—Default divorces.

Judge Baker—Default divorces.

Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trial.

Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Waterman—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Gary—Motions for new trial, contested motions, and decisions.

Judge Clifford—On trial 3278.

Judge Stein—Contested motions, motions for new trial, and default divorces.

Judge Baker—Motions for new trial, contested motions, and default divorces.

Judge Dunne—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Gary—Motions for new trial and contested motions.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and set cases.

Judge Scanlan—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Motions 1311, 2673, for sentence 2383.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Motions for new trial in 2826, 2824, 1688, 2156, 2321; for sentence 1700, 2712.

Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Motions, 1909, 2476, 2584, 2588.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Motions, 1672, 2505, 2004, 2201, 1214.

Judge Holdom—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No entry.

Judge Cutting—Probate Court—10:30 a. m., estate of Andrew Peterson.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Kohlsaat—25726 and motions of course.

United States District Court—Judge Kohlsaat—Motions of course.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., April 5.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today licensed thirty attorneys. The people's docket was set for Saturday. Other proceedings were:

Abbott vs. Abbott, Ellison vs. Ellison, and City of Rock Island vs. Starkey; rehearings denied.

Stone vs. Salisbury, and McKey vs. Barton; continued.

McCaleb vs. Coon Run; time to file briefs extended fifteen days and ten days to reply.

Miller vs. Grimsley; time to file briefs extended to Monday, April 8.

C., E. and Q. Railroad vs. Pollock; time to file abstract and briefs granted ten days.

People, ex rel., vs. President; motion to withdraw demurrer and to answer.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago unless place of residence is given:

	Age.
Emil Fischer, Elizabeth Rickens	21—16
Otto Heine, Minnie Marquardt	21—19
Guiseppe Rondi, Rosina Lamontia	26—16
John Crowley, Mary E. McNamara	27—21
Joseph Sweetnam, Engr., Alice Evans, Liverpool, Eng.	56—32
James J. Talbot, Nellie Gillaspay	52—40
Philip Hamm, Evanston, Ill., Rex., Caroline R. McCabe, Evanston, Ill.	21—18
Otto Papke, Hammond, Ind., Margaret Konow, same	22—19
Patrick J. Kelly, Minnie Golden	24—22
Arthur L. Patterson, Helen B. Sivertson	21—17
Edmund T. Glarin, Madeline E. Parblum	21—19
Joseph Jirsinka, Anna Garlanda	37—26
David W. Nish, Elgin, Ill., Hulda Skoglund	43—27
Joseph Cermak, Pauline Klar	24—24
Frederic C. Gorton, Edna M. Wood	21—20
Lee Misner, Alma, Col., Julia Riemheimer	35—22
Charles A. Hanson, Frida Ohrstrom	20—25
Lawrence Beckner, Maude E. Harmon	21—20
Helmer J. Boe, Jennie Torkilson	20—24
Patrick Murphy, Alice O'Hern	31—31
Francesco Lagalotto, Prudenza Lagalotto	31—31
Thomas J. Martin, Mary F. Bradley	31—31
Otto C. Ficke, Maud Walker	24—19
Charles Kohler, Alma Flink	34—34
Frank O. Anderson, Marie Johnson	25—29
Ernest Schultz, Lansing, Ill., Johanna Leptien	26—27
William O'Leary, Katherine Somers	30—24
Eustach Kleiter, Mary Metzner	29—27
William F. Goller, Annie E. Kraemer	25—28
Robert H. Baum, Ella M. Harris	21—18
Joseph F. Winkler, Edith Ledig	23—21
Andrew B. Stonehouse, Racine, Wis., Sylvia Molitor, same	39—34
Simon Knoll, Lena Betzner	34—24
Harry L. Cunningham, Nanette B. Steele	34—28
Arthur H. Hanesner, Wilhelmine A. Dus, Neenah, Wis.	26—25

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, April 5, 1901:

Washington-blvd., 239 w of Hoyne-av., n f, 20.78x136, March 12 (James A. Murphy to Helen F. Dexter) $50,000

Washington-blvd., n e cor California, s f, 45 x100, incumbrance $15,000, March 28 (Eliza J. Evans to Sidmon McHie) 30,000

Washington-blvd., 164 e of Albany-av., n f, 50x123, March 28 (Sidmon McHie to Eliza J. Evans) 26,000

Oakdale-av., 447 e of Evanston-av., s f, 50x 140½, March 25 (John Agar to Francis H. Hoffmann Jr.) 17,000

Calumet-av., 248 n of 31st-st., e f, 52x 177½, March 13 (David G. Alson to Jennie M. Colwell) 11,000

Calumet-av., s w cor 26th-st., s f, 130x80, April 3 (Ira H. Ellis et al., by M. in C., to William H. Swift) 23,131

Sherwin-av., e of Forest, s f, 50x150, incumbrance $3,500, revenue $10, April 3 (P. Brauer to Albert J. Olson) 6,500

Millard-av., 142 n of Garfield-blvd., e f, 50x141, more or less, Jan. 29 (G. L. Wiles et al. to Millard Avenue Presbyterian Church) 3,500

Lawndale-av., s w cor Marianna, e f, 48x 125, Aug. 30, 1900 (R. Pilovsky to G. S. Greene) 1,300

Same property, March 13 (G. S. Greene to H. F. Glessner) 1,500

Clark-av., 165 s of Frink-st., e f, 30x125, Thirty-fifth Ward. Feb. 18 (K. Schackman to L. Prenadorf) 1,500

Ogden-av., 75 s w of Western, n f, 200x125, and other property, revenue $12, Feb. 15, 1900 (John N. Faithorn to Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.) 1

Dearborn-av., 41 n of Erie-st., e f, 20x110, April 2 (Anna Gallaway to Herman Immenhauser) 6,500

62-pl., 475 e of Halsted-st., s f, 50x124, March 23 (John Sumney to Deutsche Evang. L. & Stephanus, Gem. U. S. A.) 2,000

Dearborn-st., 175 n of 51st, w f, 25x100, incumbrance $1,500, March 11 (A. M. Van Tassel to Henry A. Michel) 2,450

Bellevue-pl., 438 n of Lake Shore drive, n f, 18.16x108, Nov. 10, 1900 (Mary E. Wilkinson et al., by M. in C., to Hunter Clark) 7,250

Magnolia-st., 144 e of Peterson, e f, 50x125, Feb. 27 (E. H. Will to Jennie J. Johnson) 1,000

Winona-st., 250 w of Southport-av., s f, 50x 130, Jan. 21 (F. Michel to Frank T. Nelson) 1,350

Sheridan drive, 90 n of Winona-st., s f, 50x 143, and other property, Feb. 6 (John H. Berryman to Ella W. Murphy) 5,000

Kenmore-av., 468 s of Montrose-blvd., e f, 25x150, Feb. 14 (M. H. Danielson to Lawrence Johnson) 1,800

Perry-st., 49 s of Grace, w f, 25x122, April 1 (H. J. Bell to Louis F. Rosin) 1,200

Perry-st., 149 n of Roscoe, e f, 25x123 8-10, March 21 (E. B. Sheldon to August Gostomsky) 1,100

Gary-pl., s e cor Evanston-av., n f, 100x120, and ¼ interest, revenue $7, Feb. 25 (A. H. Slayter to Charles M. Boyden) 1

Same property, revenue $7, Feb. 25 (L. A. Spread to Charles M. Boyden) 1

Bissell-st., 191 n of Wrightwood-av., w f, 25x125, April 1 (F. M. Revie to Percival F. Weppel) 2,000

Noble-av., 241 w of Racine-av., s f, 25x125, April 2 (E. H. Kiekamp to Henry Hatting) 2,500

Costello-av., s e cor Hancock-av., s f, 25x 125, Oct. 10, 1900 (E. E. Nirison to L. Lauterbach) 2,000

Milwaukee-av., 175 n w of California-av., s w f, 25x125, April 3 (R. Gantest to C. Zeigler) 1,250

Whipple-st., 174 n of North-av., w f, 23 1-3x 117, April 3 (D. S. Conger to C. S. Peterson) 2,500

Greenwich-st., 116 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 27x 100, April 2 (F. C. Salomon to B. N. Salomon) 1,350

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

La Moyne-st., 25 w of Monticello-av., n f, 25x125, April 3 (N. Kraemer to Edward Kraemer) 2,000

Lincoln-st., 380 s w of Milwaukee-av., s e r, 25x132, March 16 (J. K. Dawson to Henry D. Wellman) 1,750

Newton-st., 106 n of Iowa, w f, 24x124½, March 20 [estate of F. Licht to W. Licht] 1,000

Monticello-av., s e cor Ohio-st., w f, 30x100, April 1 (Sandy Charlton to Anna Sexauer) 2,000

Chicago-av., 26 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 24x93, April 3 (P. De Young et al., by M. in C., to Adolph Loeb) 7,150

Huron-st., 95 e of Rober, s f, 24x123, April 2 (M. Schubert, by guardian, to Patrick Nelligan) 105

Monroe-st., 277 e of N. 67th-av., s f, 25x125, Dec. 13, 1899 (J. R. Walters to Alfred Ford) 1,400

Yeaton-st., s w of Wood, s f, 30x100¾, April 4 (Thomas Galpin to Wilhelmine Breitenstein) 2,000

30th-st., 51 e of Morgan, s f, 22x100, April 2 (A. Cerny to Anna Benes) 2,900

23d-st., 100 e of Turner-av., s f, 25x112, Nov. 7, 1899 (J. Kralovec to Marie Beczvar) 1,575

McDermont-st., 250 n w of Archer-av., w f, 94x100, April 4 (H. Kopyschka to C. M. & N. R. R. Co.) 1,550

Lyman-st., s w cor Haynes-ct., n f, 48¼x 75, more or less, April 1 (A. Scheffler et al., by M. in C., to Serafin Illan) 1,800

La Salle-st., 50 s of 30th, w f, 25x130, April 3 [W. E. Niman to Philo A. Otis] 1,700

31st-pl., 140 e of Fox-st., n f, 25x124, April 1 [James Healy et al., by M. in C., to Herman Kapischke] 1,575

Paulina-st., w cor 42d, r. 73 7-10x 119 8-10, April 4 [E. G. Staddon to Anna Johnson] 4,500

47th-st., 300 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 24x 100, revenue $2.60, March 29 [E. Cullen to J. G. Mott] 1

Lincoln-st., 137 7-10 n of 48th, e f, 25x124, April 1 [estate of J. Nemecek to Anna Nemecek] 1,000

Sangamon-st., 190 n of 63d, e f, 25x124½, April 4 [Emil Thiele to Elizabeth Kreuz] 1,300

Peoria-st., 225 n of 74th, e f, 25x124½, April 3 [L. Nametty to Carl Schmidt] 1,350

80th-st., 241 e of Commercial-av., n f, 25x 125, March 13 [Theo. Lund to Hilda Carlson] 1,200

Sherman-av., 48 n of 31st-st., e f, 25x124½, Feb. 14 [S. Bailey to Herman Shieman] 1,500

Buffalo-av., 100 n of 107th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 6 [C. Fischer to Frank Rocks] 1,212

Jeffery-av., 250 s of 90th-st., w f, 50x124½, Jan. 29 [T. J. Hogan to A. Fitzsimmons] 1,000

State-st., 165 s of 101st, w f, 221x1,820, and other property, revenue $18, Nov. 8, 1899 [James T. Young to Annie M. Young] 1

Green-st., 150 n of 122d, w f, 25x120, March 18 [S. Ketcham to Charles W. Novak] 1,400

Humboldt-blvd., 125 s of Cottage-ct., w f, 52 ft. 11¼ in.x125, March 14 [Fanny G. Sparks and husband to Isabella H. Jackson] 25,000

51st-av., s w cor St. Lawrence-av., s f, 140½x 330, April 1 [Benjamin F. Moore to Charles O. Swanson] 35,000

Lake-av., s e cor 48th-st., w f, 50x 120.82, April 1, incumbrance $10,000; revenue $35 [Charles O. Swanson to Benjamin F. Moore] 35,000

Hermitage-av., 129 n of Ainslie-st., e f, 50x163, March 22, incumbrance $1,200 [John G. Graham to Anna Chambers] 3,500

Leland-av., 81 w of Perry-st., n f, 24x95, April 5 [M. H. Lorenz to John M. Duffey] 2,000

Stewart-av., 98 s of 66th-st., w f, 50x158, April 5 [Lucy A. Kretsinger to Lulu C. Williams] 7,000

Indiana-av., 241 s of 26th-st., s f, 75x162, Feb. 15 [Chicago Edison Co. to George M. Shaw] 12,187

Wilson-st., 167 w of Rockwell, s f, 21.1x 124½, March 15 [Isabella Young et al., by M. in C., to Margaret Riedel] 2,200

Ewing-st., 168 n w of 26th-st., s f, 25x125, April 6 [K. Otto to Mamie Ferguson] 1,000

Canal-st., 56 s of 121st, w f, 276x123, and other property, March 8 [Amer. T. and S. Bank to D. Smith] 9,400

Lowe-av., 446 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x 124 8-10, April 3 [Louise Swan and husband to Frederick A. Sadler] 4,000

Evans-av., 183 n of 65th-st., w f, 25x129 9-10, April 1, incumbrance $3,000 [Helen R. Stowell and husband to Edward H. Gillow] 5,700

BUILDING PERMITS.

BUILDING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY THE Building department yesterday as follows:

Thomas Kaltenberg, 3-story brick store, 4110 State-st. $20,000

E. Frenzel, ten 1-story brick stores, 1066-82 58th-st. 15,000

Catholic Bishop of Chicago, 2-story brick parochial residence, 4111 Lowe-av. 11,000

Charles Scholl, 3-story brick flat, 41 Fremont-st. 5,500

Telford & McWade, two 3-story brick apartment buildings, 15-25 Blaine-pl. 60,000

C. E. Dymond, 2-story frame addition, 1324 Ravenswood Park. 1,000

J. Carlson, 1-story brick store, 2498 Milwaukee-av. 1,000

Paul Echenbaum, 2-story brick flat, 393 McLean-av. 3,500

August Tesch, 1-story brick addition, 955 N. Winchester-av. 1,000

Sam Brown Jr. & Son, 1-story frame cottage, 33 N. 50th-ct. 1,000

Sam Brown Jr. & Son, two 1-story frame cottages, 2497-2499 Ontario-st. 3,000

H. S. Prackett, two 1-story brick cottages, 1653-1655 Fowler-av. 2,000

Caroline S. Hoerber, 3-story brick store, 1676 W. 12th-st. 10,000

Margaret Slattery, 2-story brick flat, 1075 W. Polk-st. 5,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING LICENSES TO INCORporate were issued at Springfield yesterday:

Leoni Bros.' Laundry, Chicago; capital, $2,500; general laundry business; incorporators, A. A. Rolf, Michael Mosse, and F. L. Salisbury.

Rush Temple of Music Company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; to conduct a place of amusement; incorporators, B. Frank Bush, William L. Bush, and Percival Steele.

American Merchandise company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; general mercantile business; incorporators, Robert D. Fannon, Joseph W. Swafford, and John Fannon.

Monarch Electric and Wire company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; manufacturing electrical goods and appliances; incorporators, Samuel J. Howe, Ralph R. Kelly, and Mark C. Keller.

Winthrop company, Winthrop Harbor; capital, $25,000; to operate a city light, heat, and power plant; incorporators, Son Rosenblatz, Garnett Hogan, and Albert K. Hutchinson.

Newton School of Natural Law and Magnetic Healing, Newton; not for profit; educational; incorporators, A. L. Newton, R. L. Newton, and Jennie Newton.

Zjednoczenie Krolowej Jadorgi Grupa 6, Zurawska Polek Potnscnej Amerika, Chicago; not for profit; benevolence; incorporators, Augustyna Kolb, Josefa Czajowska, G. Franciska Bembenarski.

Farina and Vandalia Telephone company; location, Farina; capital stock increased from $2,500 to $5,000.

Foreign corporations:

Charles Pfizer & Co.; location, East Orange, N. J.; capital stock, $2,000,000; capital in Illinois, $400,000.

Grand Union Tea company; location, Newark, N. J.; capital stock, $1,000,000; capital in Illinois, $50,000.

Pratt Food company; location, Philadelphia, Pa.; capital stock, $500,000; capital in Illinois, $80,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

WILLIAM KENDALL. 317. 145 La Salle. M. 2375.

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Bakery Goods.

Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD. PALM'S HOME BAKERY. 379-81 W. Harrison. PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

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Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.

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Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

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S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.

CAVANNA, 1451 W. Madison; curtains exclusively. COOK & McLAIN. 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539. SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Detectives and Agencies.

MOONEY & BOLAND, Detective Agency, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. Main 2093. The Thiel Detective Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists.

DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. W. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2588.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.

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All the VERY latest scientific treatments, electrolysis, etc. MRS. FRANCIS, Cent. Music Hall. Birthmarks, hairs, moles, freckles removed to stay. Hattie G. Stolband, electrician, 52 McVicker's.

Fire and Liability Insurance.

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Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).

JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 AND 22 STATE-ST., largest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

Gas and Electric Fixtures.

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Liquid Hair Soap.

Keeps hair from turning gray, removes dandruff, etc. Mme. M. Hessler, specialist for the growth of hair. Marshall Field Annex, Room 930-934.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 89 Madison. Private entrance. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

Mandolin and Guitar Instruction.

S. Tomaso, Central Music Hall, Randolph & State.

Millinery.

Suitable early spring—Genuine "Connelly" Turbans. Maison Nouvelle, 310 Wabash, Auditorium.

NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedented increase in the "Want Ad" business of "The Tribune" our patrons would serve their own interests and facilitate our work if they would make an effort to hand in advertisements for "The Sunday Tribune" at the earliest possible moment. These advertisements will be received at "The Tribune" office on any day

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MEN—TWO HIGH PRICED, RELIABLE MEN; no "hasbeens," but men that can produce results when they have a good thing to handle; to sell mining stock for a company that have fully developed and paying mines, with all the necessary mills, machinery, buildings, and everything to work with. If you are a hustler and want to make good money address C 856, Tribune office.

MEN—FOR U. S. ARMY, ABLE-BODIED UNmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35, citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English; recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to recruiting officer, 23 W. Madison-st., 430 S. State-st., or 15 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WHITE BOY—FOR RUNNER. APPLY CONfectionery, 465 S. Clark.

YOUNG MEN—IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, to work in stock and pick orders; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address K 29, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—STRONG AND INTELLIGENT, who has had some experience with machinery or a graduate from manual training school, to learn a trade; salary, $10 a week while learning; good chance for advancement; state full particulars. Address X X 15, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—CATHOLIC, ON ORDER, EN-gagement; short hours. P. L. MONNER, R. 317, 184 E. Van Buren-st.

YOUNG MEN—TWO—TO RUN ON R. R. TRAINS. 11 E. Taylor-st., near State.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WATCH IN MANDEL BROS. L. DESAUTELS, 447 Cuyler-av., receive reward.

LOST—ON LINE OF I. C. R. R., MASONIC RING. J. S. W. REEVES, 7351 Lexington-av. Liberal rwd.

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"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

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PERSONAL — BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. K. COMSTOCK, 22 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—DON'T THROW AWAY MONEY for paste diamonds. We sell real diamonds on very easy payments. Your credit will go at LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—"GERMAN IN FIVE WEEKS." Haupt's Conversations. Free lesson Tues., Thurs., Sat., at 4 p. m. Hall 438, 20 E. Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, AND traces of old age removed permanently; acne cured. TOMPKINS, M. D., 1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. KENDRICK PESTS & CO., 167 State.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—WHY WEAR GLOSSY CLOTHES? My new discovery removes it; shine entirely removed on 24 hours. O. MILLER, 144 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—KELBERG INSTITUTE; SWEDish movements and manual treatment. 48 Central Music Hall. 'Phone Central 2832.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—I WILL NOT BE REsponsible for debts contracted by my wife, Martha Wright Vanderkolk. A. H. Vanderkolk.

PERSONAL—122 E. 21ST-ST.—FACIAL, SCALP treatment, manicuring. MADAM BYRNE.

PERSONAL—WE BUY DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. BREDT & CO., 57 E. Washington, R. 812.

PERSONAL—ASTROLOGY; SEND 10C, DATE of birth for sketch. C. O'CONNELL, 70 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—UNA F. SILVA, THE MEDIUM, GO and see her. Fee, 50c and $1. 2 Peoria-st.

PERSONAL — ELECTRIC FACIAL, SCALP treatment, manicuring. 56 5th-av., Suite 313-314.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS—INCREASE YOUR SALary or income safely and securely through a mail business; how, and what to do; capital unnecessary; instructive book 4 cents in stamps. W. L. AUSTILL, I. O. O. F. Block, Elwood, Ind.

TWO HOURS DAILY WITH DESK ROOM brings neat income; exhibition sells goods; most convincing; profits 500 per cent; will sell territory or contract. F. B. Landon, 193 Belden-av.

SHAVING MADE EASY—"HINTS" ON HOW to shave properly, how to select, strop, hone, and care for razor. Booklet mailed free. W. H. MILES, 220 Pearl-st., New York.

OWING TO ILL HEALTH WILL SELL A MAIL order business in furniture, buggies, and specialties. Address F 467, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PRIVATE FAMILY, COMPELLED BY CIRCUMstances, must sacrifice at your own price entire contents of beautiful home, consisting of two mahogany parlor suits, mahogany davenport bed, dining set in golden oak, consisting of massive sideboard, extension table, chairs, leather seats, china and china set; solid brass beds, box springs, hair mattresses, dressers and chiffoniers in mahogany, birdseye maple, and mahogany; chevalier glass, library and parlor tables, double combination bookcase, leather couch and chairs, Turkish rockers, odd chairs in solid mahogany, silk damask and leather, mirrors, pictures, velvet and brussels carpets, rugs, curtains, draperies, etc. Used less than three months, as all are in the best of condition and she must sell at once. Must sell at once, and no reasonable offer refused. Call day or evening. 416 La Salle-av., near Division.

MUST SACRIFICE AT ONCE ALL THE HIGHest grade dining room, parlor and bedroom set, 2124 Prairie-av., including mahogany parlor suit upholstered in silk, beautiful inlaid davenport, massive dining table, set of chairs, china set, china and china cabinet, mahogany combination bookcase, leather couch, leather Turkish rockers, handsome pictures and draperies, large Axminster, parlor and library tables, massive brass and Dresden beds, hair mattresses, mahogany and oak dressers and chiffoniers, ladies' dressing case, odd rockers, mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, curtains, rugs, drapes, gardinieres, etc.; all in perfect condition; used less than 3 months and must be seen to be appreciated; also good mahogany upright piano; $100.

COMPELLED TO LEAVE CITY AT ONCE—Must sell all the elegant furniture of my private residence, consisting of parlor, dining room, hall, solid mahogany davenport with pillows, $50; massive sideboard, dining table, and leather chairs, combination bookcase, leather couch, Turkish rockers, brass beds, hair mattresses, box springs, massive mahogany and oak dressers and chiffoniers, chairs in leather and silk; carpets, rugs, lace curtains, drapes, pictures, mantel mirrors, everything must go at any reasonable offer refused. Call 259 Ashland-blvd., near Van Buren-st.

SEE OUR PORCELAIN-LINED STEEL COOKing utensils, water sets, china coffee percolators, "Blue Flame" oil stoves. Mandel Bros. gas ranges, Alaska refrigerators, from $6.72 up; Star refrigerators from $18 up.

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE THE CONtents of a 10-room house, consisting of furniture, carpets, glass, crockery, and kitchenware, etc. Call Sunday or Monday, April 7 and 8, at 9 o'clock. Address K B 221, Tribune office.

AT OUR PRICES YOU CAN BUY FURNITURE, carpets, and stoves enough for a comfortable four-room flat for $50; $5 down and $4 a month. Standard Furniture Co., 932 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, SLIGHTLY USED, SPEcial sale days; cheapest place in Chicago. 62 to 75 E. 21st-st. PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.

KENWOOD STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.—Move, pack, ship, store h. h. furniture. Office, 3146 E. 43d-st.; tel. Oak. 80. T. W. Pulpot, Mgr.

STOVES, GLENWOOD RANGES, FURNACES, gasolene, and coal stoves, RETTERER, 167 Lake-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE HOTELS, HOUSES, flats. J. C. PARRY, 309 State-st.

CASH PAID FURNITURE HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE—FINE CHAIRS, 75 ft. oak partition railing, ladders, blackboard, finest in city; never used; good chance for grain and stock brokers; fine bronze grill work partition. 157 La Salle-st., Suite 21, 23, and 25.

FOR SALE—ROLL TOP DESK, $12.50; CHAIR, $2; letter file, $5; desks bought and exchanged; second hand safes at half price. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAHOGANY BANK FURNITURE, and banking room in Ogden Building, cor. Lake and Clark, for rent. Inquire at Western State Bank.

FOR SAFES OF ALL SIZES, NEW OR USED, from $25 up, cash or easy payments, go to SABATH SAFE CO., 158 8th-av.

10-CHAIR BARBER'S OUTFIT FOR SALE—New; will divide to suit. E 871, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SAFES, ½ PRICE, OWING TO REmoval. Mosler Safe Co., 37 Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 66X14 TUBULAR BOILER.
2 60x16 tubular boilers.
12 54x16 tubular boilers.
1 42x14 tubular boiler.
1 40x12 tubular boiler.
1 60x19 firebox boiler.
Apply SWIFT & COMPANY, Purchasing Dept., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

ENGINES, BOILERS, AND PUMPS, ALL SIZES, bought and sold. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

CHICAGO WATER MOTOR AND FAN CO. AND Backus Gas Engine Co. removed to 216 Lake-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

$3 PER MONTH RENTAL; ALL STANDARD machines; Remingtons, S. F., Olivers, Densmores, etc., sold on easy terms; write for prices and specimens. P. P. LITTLE, Jackson-blvd.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS. STANDARD makes a specialty; machines shipped subject to trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD REMINGTON OR Smith typewriter. MORRIS SIDLAN, 17 E. Van Buren-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

ELegant BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables sell, rent reasonable. Fowler, 972 VanBuren

PRINTING.

1,000 CARDS 50 CTS.; ENVELOPES, $1.50; BILLheads, etc., $1.25; pamphlets, catalogues, circulars, cheap. E. FANTUS, 183 Clark. Tel. Cen. 84.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIence in double entry, stenography, and typewriting; state length of experience and salary wanted; references required. Address F 313, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER — FOR wholesale cigar house; state salary and references. Address F 373, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED, FOR LACES, neckwear, ladies' suits and skirts, and millinery. Apply at once to Superintendent A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED, FOR TOY department. Apply at once to Superintendent A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SALESLADIES — FOR CLOAKS, SUITS, AND millinery. Apply to Superintendent's office, THE FAIR.

SALESLADIES—TEN UP-TO-DATE MILLINery saleslades at once; good salary. MME. C. GOLDENSEN, 303 Bluelsland-av.

SALESLADIES — FIVE (5) EXPERIENCED saleslades for shoes. Apply to Superintendent's office, THE FAIR.

YOUNG LADIES—SEVERAL, 18 TO 24 YEARS of age, for positions as entry clerks, copyists, etc.; must live at home; good rapid handwriting essential; permanent positions. Apply at once by letter only to Mr. Burnett, with SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Desplaines-sts.

YOUNG LADIES—25, 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, for office work, addressing, etc.; must be well educated and write a first-class hand. Apply Sat. a. m., bet. 8 and 9, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Fulton and Desplaines-sts.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD; COLORED; references. Apply 20 Drexel Square, south of 51st-st.

COOK—A COMPETENT COOK AND HOUSEmaid. 5326 Cornell-av.

COOK — WOMAN; INSTITUTION WORK; wages, $7. 1776 Washington-blvd.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL; SMALL American family. Apply Saturday and Sunday afternoons at 3245 Vernon-av. Refs.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—GIRL; 3 ADULTS; $3.50 week. LARSEN, 862 W. Division, store.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED, MIDDLE-AGED GIRL or young widow, speaking German and English, for light housekeeping and to assist in delicatessen grocery store, by single man; steady position and good home for right party. Address E 880, Tribune office.

GIRL—FOR DISH PANTRY. QUADRANGLE club, 58th and Lexington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede or German preferred. 2802 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in steam heated flat; wages $5; reference. Call 3309 Cottage Grove, store.

HOUSEWORK — GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing. Telephone Sheridan 632.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

COATMAKERS—EXPERIENCED. BECK & ARCOUET, 1913 Michigan-av.

OPERATORS—EXPERIENCED, ON WHITE duck clothing. Apply LANG, COOPER & LONGENECKER, 246 Market-st., cor. Van Buren-st.

SKIRT AND WAIST FINISHERS, HELPERS, tailoress—For fancy coats, and sleevemaker. MME. BAKER, 1730 Michigan-av. After May 1, 84 Wabash-av.

SKIRT AND WAIST FINISHERS — FIRST-class, at once. 3111 Michigan-av.

SLEEVE HANDS—FIRST-CLASS. DRESSMAKing Hall, 2023 Michigan-av.

WAIST FINISHERS AND MACHINE OPERAtors—Experienced. PECK & ARCOURT, 1913 Michigan-av.

WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS—AT ONCE. 181 Bowen-av.

Nurses.

NURSE GIRL—EXPERIENCED, FOR CONfinement in May; state salary and references. Address F 149, Tribune office.

WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS CARE OF grown children and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock. 1459 Michigan-av.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS — ENERGETIC, EVERYwhere, to sell "Crown petticoats; mercerized sateen, most stylish skirt made; factory price direct to consumer; big profits to agents. The Crown Skirt Co., 517 Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago.

LADIES—TO SELL THE BEST SKIRT SUPporter on the market; our agents are making big money; why don't you? Address MOELLER MFG. CO., Lombard Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Employment Agencies.

WE DO NOT CONDUCT OUR BUSINESS ALONG THE LINES OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

If you are seeking a good office position, we want to talk with you, as we know we can save time and money for competent stenographers, bookkeepers, and other office assistants.

Just at present we have not enough applications from stenographers, with a year's experience, to enable us to fill our orders.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY, 1007 Journal Bldg., 160 Washington-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING, MANIcuring, or facial massage; only 4 weeks required by our method of practical experience, expert instructors, lectures, etc.; splendid demand for graduates. Call or write at once, Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

WE FURNISH POSITIONS FOR Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Office clerks. KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY, 269 Dearborn-st. or 92 La Salle-st.

AMERICAN TRAINING SCHOOL AND EMployment office; help furnished for first-class families. 682 E. 43d-st. Phone Drexel 7222.

Miscellaneous.

CLERKS—LADY CLERKS IN CANDY STORE; $1 day. 174 State-st.

GIRL WRAPPERS—COMMENCE $5. 146 SO. State-st., 4th floor.

GIRLS—CASH GIRLS, WITH AFFIDAVITS; 50C day; candy store. 174 State-st.

HOME WORK FOR MEN, WOMEN AND YOUNG people; we have several lines of work to give out; some to copy letters, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly working evenings. Inclose stamp; work mailed on application. Address Eagle Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

LADIES—25, AT ONCE, TO MAKE WORK FOR Buffalo exposition; material furnished; call or stamped envelope. 148 State-st., 4th floor.

LADY—TO ASSIST IN HANDLING SOLICITors; steady employment until July 15. 614 56 5th-av.

LADY—FOR OUTDOOR WORK. 52 STATE-ST., Room 27.

MILLINERY DESIGNER—SALARY $20; ALSO saleslady and machine sewers on plain chiffon tucking. 54, 209 State-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—GERMAN, TO TAKE care of two children. 1927 Arlington-place.

PHYSICIAN — WOMAN WITH HOSPITAL training. Call Sunday a. m., 1111 Ft. Dearborn Building.

SALESLADIES—FIVE EXPERIENCED SHOE saleslades.
Apply Superintendent's office, THE FAIR.

STORE DEMONSTRATOR—FIRST-CLASS, TO sell H. J. Heinz Co.'s condiments in Chicago and suburbs; only one that is first-class in every particular need apply. Address Chicago branch, by letter, giving age, experience, firm worked for, reference, and general appearance. Address F 415, Tribune office.

TEACHERS—THREE, IN DRESS CUTTING school. Call Room 56, 182 State-st.

THREE CAPABLE WOMEN FOR DEMONstrating. 614 Garden City Block.

YOUNG LADY—BRIGHT, FOR CORRESPONdence school work; steady position. Room 41, 167 Adams-st.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

LEARN DESIGNING, DRESS CUTTING, LAdies' tailoring, and millinery; $5 starts you; position when competent; perfect-fitting pattern, 50c; Paris styles just in. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

CHICAGO TAILORING INSTITUTE, 209 STATEst., teaches scientific garment cutting. Ladies' tailoring by expert men. Ladies' patterns cut.

FOR MOST PRACTICAL COURSE IN MILLInery see Empire Millinery School, 6 Washington.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. C. F. LEON,
70 E. 16TH-ST.
Two doors east of Michigan-av.
THREE-DOLLAR READING
FOR ONE DOLLAR
THIS WEEK ONLY.
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS.
READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs; guides to success.

MRS. ELLSWORTH. THIRTY YEARS A CLAIRvoyant and palmist, can be consulted at her office, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 25. Entrance 70 Madison-st. She will read your entire past, present, and future; advice on all affairs of love, business, or health. Hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

$5 READING FOR $1 BY LI HUNG FONG, THE world's greatest Chinese clairvoyant and palmist, 209 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-ct. Your past, present, and future; satisfaction given or no fee accepted; full readings by mail, $1; a brief but substantial reading for 50c. Hours 9 to 9.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLER and palmist; satisfaction given and full readings; ladies 25c; gentlemen 50c. 257 W. Madison-st.

MME. JOSEPH, EUROPEAN FORTUNE TELler; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 392 W. Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

COMPLETE NEWSPAPER AND JOB OUTFITS, new or used. Wanner's Printers' Warehouse, 302 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GORDON PRESS, 10X15; STEAM fixtures; $65 cash. Address F 376, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — EITHER SPECIAL OR active in an established wholesale clothing business, with $25,000 to $50,000. E 845, Tribune office.

NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedented increase in the "Want Ad" business of "The Tribune" our patrons would serve their own interests and facilitate our work if they would make an effort to hand in advertisements for "The Sunday Tribune" at the earliest possible moment. These advertisements will be received at "The Tribune" office on any day of the week. The earlier the advertisements are received the more certain they will be to receive good position and proper classification. No advertisements can be received at "Branch Offices" after 7 p. m. Saturday.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—TEN MINUTES FROM business center; large, light rooms, steam-heated; running hot and cold water; excellent table; reasonable prices. Telephone South 123.

270 MICHIGAN AV. — WARM, PLEASANT rooms, with board; reasonable; centrally located.

2032 MICHIGAN, PHONE 4091 CALUMET—DEsirable single and double rooms; good table.

267 MICH.-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—ONLY for those desiring the best; references.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD; PRIvats bath; tickets, 21 meals, $4; home cooking.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class table board. References.

North Side.

"THE WISCONSIN," 22 WISCONSIN-ST.—ENlarged, refurnished, redecorated, and improved; offers the most artistically furnished rooms, dainty and rich; ideal location overlooking Lincoln Park; 15 min. ride to business; cuisine unexcelled; reasonable rates to right parties; reference.

306 OHIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, ALL conveniences; board; walking distance; reasonable.

412 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL STEAM-heated front room; excellent table; moderate price.

429 LA SALLE-AV.—NORTH SIDE WOMAN'S club; board and room, $3.25 week upward.

242 DEARBORN-AV.—IF YOU WANT ROOM and board in nice home, call.

205 CASS-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD, MRS. S. J. KAUTZ.

Hotels.

YORKSHIRE HOTEL, 1837 MICHIGAN-AV.—E. HOSTETTER, Prop. Newly furnished, repapered and remodeled; there are suites, double and single rooms, with private baths; also single rooms; every room has running hot and cold water, steam, etc.; elevator runs all night; very reasonable terms.

TREMONT HOUSE NOT CLOSED—We will make you a rate for the summer cheaper than you can live in the country; large, desirable rooms; single or en suite; all rates cut in two; we also have one large and one small hall for rent at low figure. Lake and Dearborn-sts.

RAINIER HOTEL — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, $2 a week and upward; steam heat, electric lights; everything first-class.
RAINIER HOTEL, 55 33d-st., Corner Cottage Grove-av.

NEW PRIVATE HOTEL—THE LOUVRE, 3611 Lake-av.—Most elaborately furnished; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; excellent table; beautiful rooms, alcove, facing lake; billiard gymnasium; ¼ blk. I. C.; refs. Tel. 1257 Oakland.

GRANADA HOTEL, RUSH AND OHIO-STS. New management, American plan; high-grade plain home cooking; elevator; walking distance; assured; select neighborhood; walking distance; very low prices to desirable guests.

HOTEL GENEVA, STATE AND KINZIE—Select rooms, $6 to $10; $1.50 upward weekly; reading-rooms, parlor, baths, calls; respectable, homelike, pleasant; unequaled accommodations.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—1 block from S. S. elevated. C. and electric lines; steam heat; private baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American and European plan.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Suites of two and three, also single, with private baths; elegantly furnished. Tel. South 1068.

SIDWAY HOTEL, DEARBORN AND CHICAGO-av.—$7 week, best room and board in city.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—Finest family hotel; fine table. 792 Oak. Elevator.

Suburban.

710 CLARK-ST., EVANSTON, HARRISON-terrace—With board, two connecting rooms and private bath.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, also several rear rooms, to responsible party. 1507A Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; every convenience; rent reasonable. 371 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM; GOOD transportation. 210 Oak-st., near Wells.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WIDOW LIVING ALONE IN LOVEly home will share same with congenial couple with chance to share expenses. Address F 456, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 GENTLEMEN HAVING HOUSEkeeping outfit want 2 to join congenial bachelors; flat, S. S.; furnish own rooms. F 459, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—33 46TH-ST., MODERN 11-ROOM stone front residence, near Kenwood station and electric cars.
FROM MAY 1.

6238 Greenwood-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, hot water heat; will put in good repair; $45.

2231 Indiana-av., 2-story and basement stone fronts, 28 rooms, $150.

4458 Berkeley-av., 2-story and cellar stone front, 9 rooms, furnace, $35.
Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN.
232 E. 66th-pl. [one block north and 2 blocks east of 63d-st. cars], handsome, convenient 9-room stone-front house, ½ block from Jackson Park, 17 minutes to Randolph-st.; everything elegant and first-class, thoroughly modern, almost new; price $50 per month, worth $75. Inquire on premises of P. D. FENN.

TO RENT—10 NEW MODERN HOUSES ON 34th-st., between Cottage Grove and Rhodes-av.; hardwood finish and floors, hot water heat, tiled bathrooms, every known appliance for comfort and convenience; rent reasonable.
D. G. HAMILTON,
J. ALLEN,
100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3381 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY 10-room brick residence, hardwood floors, modern plumbing, handsomely decorated and in thorough repair; possession now; open for inspection Sundays from 10 to 4:30; rent $50 per month.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 620, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HAVE YOU SEEN OUR PRINTED list of houses and flats in Kenwood and Hyde Park? We will mail copy on receipt of card or telephone message. C. R. GLEASON & CO., 43d-st. and Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK HOUSES—ELEGANT 10-room house, $100, and 12 Hubbard-av.; near Ill. Cent. fast train service and 47th-st. electric line; $60 and $65.
BAIRD & POAGUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — CORNER, MICHIGAN-AV. AND 21st-st., 3-story and basement stone front house; fine location for ladies' tailor, dressmaker, milliner; or other business; rent reasonable.
BECK & ARCOUET, 1913 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—HAVE YOU SEEN OUR PRINTED list of houses and flats in Kenwood and Hyde Park? We will mail copy upon receipt of card or telephone message. C. R. GLEASON & CO., 43d-st. and Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD, AND IN MADISON Park; modern houses, $35 to $60; 5 minutes from I. C. loop, express, or trolley; also new 8-room flats. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT — 2012 DEARBORN-ST., 4-STORY stone front store and hotel building, 25 rooms; recently decorated throughout; $1,000 year. H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—5112 CORNELL-AV., NEW COLOnial home, 12 large light rooms, ballroom; modern finish; east front; I. C. express; open; telephone Drexel 7345.

TO RENT—6152 ELLIS-AV., HANDSOME MODern 9-room detached house, $500 per year.
A. E. STURGES, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT — 3551 VERNON-AV., BRICK, MODern, first-class, 9 rooms; $40 per month.
JOHN C. LONG, 701, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—198 BOWEN-AV., NEAR DREXELblvd., 9-room modern residence; $35 per month. Apply L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—2910 INDIANA-AV., TEN [10] ROOM dwelling in good condition. WINSTON & CO., 181 La Salle-st., Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—3201 ILLINOIS-AV., NEXT HALsted, 10-r. brick, corner; $10; can sublet basement for $4. 520 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—3228 WABASH-AV., BROWNSTONE front, 12 large rooms; fine order; rent reasonable. B. D. SLOCUM, 104 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—3601 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN STONE front 11-room house; hardwood floors. Owner at 3605 Prairie-av. Telephone Drexel 8183.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—5226 MADISON-AV., 8-room cottage and large lot; $40 per month.
J. C. LONG, 701, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 14-ROOM STONE FRONT house, 2419 Indiana-av. Inquire BARKER & JACKSON, 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3337 FOREST-AV., 3 STORY STONE front, 11 rooms; furnace; $35. Call 120 Randolph, Room 301.

TO RENT—10-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSE. 3726 Forest-av.

TO RENT—NO. 2938 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS; modern. JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 5th-av.

TO RENT—7607 EGGLESTON-AV.—AN 8-ROOM modern house; $25. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—3337 FOREST-AV., 3 STORIES, 11 rooms; low rent responsible party; call.

TO RENT—NO. 2935 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOMS; modern. JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 5th-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—10 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, WITH large two-story barn; 907 Jackson-blvd., cor. Irving-av.; in first-class repair; large front yard. New parlor carpet for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FINE, MODERN 10-ROOM STONE front corner house; all oak finish; 200 feet east park. See house and answer. 1672 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 WASHington-st. and 449 W. Madison-st.—17 Loomis-st., brick house, 14 rooms, $45.

TO RENT—CHARMING, MODERN 10-ROOM house; 309 Lincoln, near Jackson-blvd. $52.50.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—168 ASHLAND-BLVD., TWO-STORY and basement stone front, 10 rooms, $50.
FROM MAY 1.

626 W. Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, barn, $40.

366 Fairbend-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, furnace, $30.

258 Ogden-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $25.
Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—60 FLORIMOND-ST., 2-STORY AND cellar brick, 7 rooms, furnace, $25.

106 Delaware-pl., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, $22.50.

19 Lincoln-av., 2-story and basement stone front, 7 rooms, $30.
FROM MAY 1.

13 Bitter Sweet-pl., 11-room residence, $65.

319 Webster-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, furnace, $30.

271 and 273 Oak-st., 2-story, attic, and basement bricks, each $45.

1114 Lincoln-av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms, $30.

65 Florimond-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms, $25.

1442 Castlewood-terrace, 2-story, attic, and cellar brick, 10 rooms, new; watchman on premises; $60.
Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 10 rooms, good light, plenty of closets. Has view of Lincoln Park.
1119 W. Clark-st., near Arlington-pl.
A very desirable residence locality.
A. B. TITCOMB, 177 La Salle-st., R. 29.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM HOUSE, HEATed by hot water; large yard; 401 Orchard-st., near Belden-ave.; possession May 1; $35. Address H. B. PEABODY, 269 Dearborn-st. Tel. Harrison 727.

TO RENT—322 GARFIELD-AV., NEAR LINcoln Park; 3-story stone front, 9-room residence; $45 month; possession May 1.
H. F. WILLIAMS, 620, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—49 BELLEVUE-PL.—BEAUTIFUL modern house. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, 1855 OAKDALEav.; modern; hardwood floors; house open. Inquire E. E. AYER, 915 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—364 ONTARIO-ST.—14-R. HOUSE; steam heat. OWNER, 362 Ontario-st.

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TO RENT—HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, 17 rooms, hot water heat; modern, at Tracey Station [C., R. I. & P. R. R.]; four acres of ground; to good tenant, $60 per month. R. C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WILMETTE, EAST SIDE, COR. Hill and 6th, 2 modern houses, one 8 and one 11 rooms; large yards and trees, barns, paved street, furnace, gas, lake water. H. H. LITTHAM, 197 S. Canal-st., or A. W. PANUSHKA, Wilmette, Ill.

TO RENT—IN RIVER FOREST—VERY DESIRable dwelling house, 113 Thatcher-av.; hardwood floors, bath, furnace, gas, and electric light.
WALLER, 705 Rookery.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—MODERN 8-ROOM house; corner of Linden-av. and Erie-st.; corner lot, 70x166; choice location.
JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 5th-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—10-ROOM MODERN house; owner and wife will board and pay cash. SAMUEL CODMAN, Park Ridge.

TO RENT—11-ROOM MODERN HOUSE; HOT water heat; choice location. Apply to J. W. PANUSHKA, Wilmette, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—DIAMOND LAKE HOTEL ON WIS. C. Ry., 30 miles from Chicago; rent $500 a year.
CEO. W. HALL, R. 628, 112 Clark-st.

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WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE VACANT houses or flats, and want good tenants, list them with us. Have large demands and small supply.
CHAS. KUNKEL & CO., 502 Sheffield-av.
Open evenings and Sundays.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND flats; furnish tenants and collect rents. Phone South 664. H. W. BUHMAN, RENTING AND INSURANCE, 3101 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIST YOUR HOUSES and flats with SOUTHARD & TRAINER, Tel. Oak. 703. 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS—
2908 to 14 and 2950-52 Lake-av.
1 block from I. C. R. R. station, 5c fare.
New; completed April 1; hardwood floors, sideboards, consoles, gas ranges, refrigerators, etc.
TO RENT—FACTORY, 5,000 SQ. FT.
N. w. cor. 42d and Berkeley-av.; hardwood floors and finish, sideboards, mantels, etc.; rent $27.50 to $35.
5201 to 5207 Calumet-av., new 4 and 5 room flats, completed April 1; hardwood floors and finish; rent $25 up.
8 s. e. cor. 42d and Wabash-av., 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats, very fine; $26 up; hot water heat, carpeted, halls, etc.
4741 Prairie-av., 6 and 7 room flats; hardwood floors and finish; $35; open for inspection.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.
Office open evenings.

TO RENT—
NEW BUILDING, VINCENNES-AV., NORTHWEST COR. OF 42D-ST.; finest corner apartments of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 ROOMS IN CITY; COMPLETED APRIL 1; finished in mahogany, Flemish oak dining-rooms, oak and English enamel; handsomely decorated throughout; specially modern; tiled bathrooms, sideboards; tile bathrooms, SERVANT'S BATH, storerooms, and laundries; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and refrigerators; GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; FIRE WALLS SURROUNDING EACH APARTMENT; TWO BLOCKS TO BOARD OF TRADE TRAIN; TWO BLOCKS TO 43D-ST. ELEVATED STATION; ONE block to cross town lines. 'Phone 705 Oakland. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD. DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 515,

NOTICE.

Owing to the unprecedented increase in the "Want Ad" business of "The Tribune" our patrons would serve their own interests and facilitate our work if they would make an effort to hand in advertisements for "The Sunday Tribune" at the earliest possible moment. These advertisements will be received at "The Tribune" office on any day of the week. The earlier the advertisements are received the more certain they will be to receive good position and proper classification. No advertisements can be received at "Branch Offices" after 7 p. m. Saturday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP; cheap. Stickney and Chicago Acres; 10 years' time. 8 acres on Wash. Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 83 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—THIS IS A DAILY bulletin, changed daily. E. A. Cummings & Co.'s quick sales by auction; the best way to realize, best way to buy.
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, AT 3 P. M.
TODAY. THIS VERY AFTERNOON.
On premises, 3124 Vernon-av. Fine 2-story and basement stone front residence, with lot 24x179 to wide alley; 2-story brick barn.
On west Calumet-av., newly paved with asphalt; all sewers in vicinity, also paved with asphalt; all choice vacant lots in vicinity. Fine neighborhood; near Park, lake and 2 minutes' walk from cars. Cent. R. R.
Talk about choice locations, nothing better in the city than this; cool all summer long. Why go away? This is a delightful summer resort right here. Really best location in city. One of the best blocks on the entire ave.; one block from the park and within 10 minutes' walk of the lake. Choice lots in this neighborhood can be bought this way. Sold at your own price. Easy terms. Now rate of int. Don't fail to attend this sale—TODAY.
Tuesday, April 9—528 Warren-av.; frame residence; 4:30 p. m., on the premises.
Wednesday, April 10—At 5 p. m., on premises, 3020 Armour-av.
Thursday, April 11—At 4 p. m., on premises, 3-story brick store and lot; 62x175 ft. Van Buren-st. this Saturday, April 30—536 to 540 Park-av.; five two-story brick detached residences; convenient location; ordered sold at any price; 4:30 p. m., on premises.
These are splendid, cozy, comfortable little flat buildings, detached, full-sized lot with each house; Madison-st. cars and "L" station at Western-av., on Lake-st.
Wednesday, April 24—At 5 p. m., on premises; convenient and desirable residence, with 50-ft. corner lot; 3110 Monroe-av.
Saturday, April 27, at 3 p. m., on premises—Six new little double flat buildings, Nos. 3631 to 3641 Princeton-av.
Look out for our mammoth sales of lots this spring and summer. We will sell thousands of building lots at auction.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE—
This afternoon at 3 p. m., on the premises, we will sell modern 3-story stone front steam heated brick apartment bldg., 6350 Jackson-av.
Next Saturday, April 13, at 3 p. m., on the premises, we will sell 4-story and bsmt. brick flat bldg., 4601 to 4615 Ellis-av. At 4 p. m., same day, April 13, at 4 p. m., the four houses:
4227 Leavitt-st.
4229 Leavitt-av.
4244 Hamilton-av.
4282 Hamilton-av.
Look at these places, remember date of sale.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN—A TONY, UP-to-date 8-story stone-front house, 10 large rooms, nearly new; just such a house as you would build for yourself; splendid transportation; fine surroundings; $5,000 less than it could be built for now. Call and go and see it with owner.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Phone 532 Central. 95 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COLONIAL HOMES, $6,500.
ONLY TWO LEFT.
5459 and 5465 Lexington-av., 8-room new and detached houses, elegantly finished and decorated; must be seen to be appreciated; small payments down, balance like rent; 6 per cent interest.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — GREAT SACRIFICE — PRAIRIE-av., near 25th-st., 11-r. frame res., on brick; open plumbing, 2 baths, furnace, etc.; lot 24x125; price $5,950; great value; worth more.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN 9-ROOM modern house on Wabash-av., south of 31st-st.; 3-story stone front; A1 condition; only $5,000; refused from $7,000.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 2-FLAT BRICK, STONE front, modern; steam heat, etc., Woodlawn, $5,000 cottage, $3 ft. lot. Englewood..... 1,500
3-room cottage, brick foundation, cellar, etc.; 2,250
3-room cottage, $1,000. STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE KENWOOD DETACHED 12-room house; 4 blocks from Ill. Cent. station. Very low price if sold this week.
WALTER H. LEECH, 210-212 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—$3,500 BUYS 50 ft. on 26th-st., near Wabash-av., including 2 old frame res.; will loan purchaser $2,500 at 5%, 3 yrs.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE—3-STORY and brick on State-st., near 39th-st.; lot 22x125; only $10,000; submit offer. [B.]
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A MODERN 9-room residence in best part of Normal; 3 blocks from the school; lot 48x125; price $5,500. Owner, 1953 Farnell-av.

FOR SALE—$50 DOWN, $12.50 MONTHLY; NO interest, for $1,100 South Side home, worth $1,500. 1 2-story, lot 25x125. 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — BOWEN-AV. 10-ROOM HOUSE, near Grand-blvd., fine condition; only $5,500.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULE-vards or Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN—RESIDENCE, 3324 Vernon-av. 12 rooms; steam heat; 98-ft. lot. W. A. PRIDMORE, 234 La Salle-st. Tel. H. 1263.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 3-FLAT BLDG., all modern, on Indiana-av., north of 36th-st. Owner, 6933 Parnell-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 36TH, 100X 158, only $110 ft. if taken at once. WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT EAST FRONT, 48 FEET from Lake, Halsted-st., near Divers'ey; good condition; store and flat; $4,500; incumbrance $2,100. Will take clear cottage or business lot in exchange. CHAS. KUNKEL & CO.,
Open evenings and Sundays. 332 Sheffield-av.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, NEW; 6x130 ft. to alley on Illinois-st., west of Market; the largest snap in manufacturing or warehouse property in Chicago.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Phone Central 332. 95 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—CHOICE HOME; 8-room frame house, with 37½ ft. of ground.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Sheridan-rd., near N. W. terminus; $12,500
E. N. LLOYD, 1242 Ravenswood-pk.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK—NEW BRICK AND stone residence, $20,000. Owner, 40 Junior-terrace.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—
—ON THE LAKE SHORE—
7 miles from State and Madison-sts.
7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 room brick and frame modern houses.
PRICES:
$5,500. $6,500. $8,250
$9,000. $10,250. $18,000.
TERMS EASY.
Hardwood finish, sideboard built in, butler pantry, reception halls, gas or electric lights, gas grates and furnaces, and hot water heat, cement basement, laundry, store-rooms, spacious lots, light on all sides, good lawns, stone sidewalks, paved streets, sewers, gas, and electric lights all paid for; write or telephone for booklet; rapid transit by Northwestern "L."
J. L. COCHRAN,
Tel. Main 1626. 95 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, Evanston and Catalpa-ave., Edgewater. Open daily.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
On receipt of postal I will send you plans of 150 homes located on the North, West, and South sides, and in suburbs; for sale on monthly payments, or from $8 to $35, same as rent. Very small cash payment. Price, $1,175 to $5,000. Let your rent money pay for a home.
WRITE AT ONCE. WRITE AT ONCE.
CALL AT ONCE.
S. B. GROSS, 6TH FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE, STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.
11,903 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES—
Prospect-av., near Belden and near N. W. L. depot, detached, modern 2-story and bsmt. brick; worth $12,000; price for quick sale, $9,500.
Fullerton-av.-blvd., s. of Orchard, modern brick house, 11 rooms, with lot 50x125; price, $15,000.
Lawrence-av., e. of Sheridan Road, near the N. W. depot, modern brick house, 11 rooms, with fine hardwood finish, 50 ft. lot; $15,000.
A. B. TITCOMB, 171 La Salle-st., R. 29.

FOR SALE — STRICTLY MODERN 7-ROOM house, brick basement, finished floors throughout; honest workmanship, sewer, water, gas; shades, mantel, fixtures, hot air heating and ventilating, cement walks, and fine shade, vegetable garden; $2,500; terms to suit; also other houses, lots, and acre property; near rapid transportation. BUY DIRECT FROM THE OWNER. S. ROGERS TOURTELLOTTE, 164 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 3111.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
2-story frame, Halsted-st., near Diversey; good condition; store and flat; $4,500; incumbrance $2,100. Will take clear cottage or business lot in exchange. CHAS. KUNKEL & CO.,
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FOR SALE—
$6,000—ONLY TWO LEFT—$6,000
Lexington-av., 8-room new and detached houses, elegantly finished and decorated; must be seen to be appreciated; small payments down, balance like rent; 6 per cent interest.
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FOR SALE—50-FOOT EAST FRONT, 48 FEET from Lake

MAXINE ELLIOTT COSTUMED AS PORTIA.

GOSSIP OF STAGE AND PLAYERS.

Miss Elliott's Easier Lot.

Miss Maxine Elliott did not have to display Mr. Goodwin's bravery when she faced the camera in Shakspearean costume. She probably was anxious for the making of the pictorial record, whatever the perturbation she may feel at the prospect of acting in the future the part she already has dressed. To show himself as Shylock, Mr. Goodwin seemingly has felt it necessary to give himself the extra burden of downright ugliness; to play Portia, Miss Elliott has all the chances of rich and striking costumes for enhancing her own beauty, and by photographic evidence is going to use them.

Although the photograph does not disclose the fact, the actress is wearing a blond wig. She considers that precedent binds her to the concealment of her own dark tresses.

Incidents of a Week.

Chicago has been thronged with theatrical folk this week. Half a dozen small companies have been laying off here to wait for Holy week to journey past, two or three larger organizations have followed the same course, and a few well-known players have been brought here by other causes.

Charles Richman, in the last named class, found himself in possession of a vacation by the return of William Faversham to the Empire stock company for the revival of "Brother Officers" and hurried home. He arrived to find his father fatally ill, death coming on Thursday. This is the second affliction visited upon the actor's family within four months. In the last week in December his sister died suddenly after undergoing an operation, and he was not able to or as much as attend her funeral. At that time he was playing the rôle of Prince Victor in Miss Annie Russell's play, "A Royal Family," and also was rehearsing for the rôle of Sir Daniel Carteret in the Empire company's production of "Mrs. Dane's Defense," set for the following week. Mr. Faversham's illness had brought the double burden upon him. The trying first night performance of the new play came the night after his sister's funeral. He remained leading man of the Empire company throughout the winter, advancing his reputation in a large degree, and he will become the permanent head of the organization at the outset of the new season.

Peter F. Dailey, Miss Cristie MacDonald, and the principals of "Hodge, Podge & Co." have been passing the week at West Baden, but the bulk of the organization has been here witnessing other theatrical performances. Players take recreation by seeing their fellows perform. They rarely get out of their own world. So all audiences of the week have had a professional tinge. The box offices have not profited from the influx, but, with the exception of one theater, the houses have been glad to obliterate Holy Week gaps by extending "professional courtesies."

The members of "The Christian" company also have begun to drift in to be in readiness for rehearsals, which will be called at McVicker's next week. Katherine Grey, who is to impersonate Glory Quayle, has been here with her husband, John Mason, since the engagement of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" began. Mr. Mason, who in "The Christian" is to return to his former part of Horatio Drake, will leave Mr. Frohman's company at the end of next week in St. Louis. The company will play but one week longer. Edward J. Morgan, who will be seen in his original rôle of John Storm, will arrive here on Monday. He will leave the "Unleavened Bread" company tonight.

Some of Miss Russell's Likes.

Miss Annie Russell declares that she enjoys her tree-climbing episode in "A Royal Family."

"It isn't the least bit difficult for me to climb," she says, "because I do that sort of thing often when I get far enough away from the public. I am fond of outdoor exercise of all kinds. I enjoy horseback riding immensely, am a good rifle shot, and an enthusiastic sailor. I won't have a chance for so much outdoor life as usual this year, for my next season is going to begin in early August, when I start for the Pacific coast."

Miss Russell hopes to have another chance to visit England in the near future, and would not be averse to appearing in London in "A Royal Family" itself, despite the previous acquaintance of that metropolis with the play.

"I am anxious to play in England again," she says, "for when I was there in 'Sue' I was treated beautifully. I was born in Liverpool, though I was brought to this country when I was a little bit of a girl, and am so thoroughly American that in London they wouldn't believe I had a drop of English blood in my veins.

"I am charmed with my play, and particularly with my part, and I will be playing it for many months yet, as I am not to change plays until after another New York run in the late autumn. A new play will be put in rehearsal after we reach New York, and, I suppose, will be produced early next January. As to plans for the distant future, I have none, though I would like to impersonate some of the Shakspearean heroines. Perhaps some day I will find myself playing Juliet."

The Happening of the Expected.

In the case of James K. Hackett and Miss Bertha Galland the expected happened with more haste than was looked for. Mr. Hackett may not have been in the best of health when he fainted on the stage in Cincinnati a few nights ago, but he probably would not deny that his leading woman was the greatest of his afflictions. The statement that he will not complete his contract time with Manager Daniel Frohman came too quickly after the fainting spell to disguise the real nature of the actor's complaint.

It will be recalled that he declared himself as a coming independent star last fall, and refused to sign a new contract with Mr. Frohman. His contract at the moment bound him, however, until the end of the season. Now it happens that Miss Galland is to remain in Mr. Frohman's employ next year, and is even to be starred by him. These facts alone are enough to tell those familiar with the player-world that trouble soon was brewing.

Mr. Hackett is said to have discovered that Miss Galland wanted the center of the stage and all of the limelight for her scenes. As the management made no protest he was not able to make one. But other annoyances, according to gossip, began to be plied upon him. The story is current that there came a time when Miss Galland powdered her arms for weapons of offense, and that after every one of her stage embraces the white marks were left about his neck and on the back of his coat. It is said he called upon the stage manager to interfere. In Chicago the two developed the habit of trying to take stage calls alone, and on one occasion when Miss Galland was first out the actor retorted by leading forth a minor actress.

The bickerings—which were without words, for the two did not speak in the last months of their association—evidently were more wearing upon the actor than the actress. He has joined his wife, Mary Mannering, and will rest until he has to prepare for his starring tour. Miss Galland continues as the star of "The Pride of Jennico," the rôle of Basil Jennico being taken now by Stephen Wright. Her solitary popularity does not appear to be strong enough, however, to carry the play. The season is to end in New Orleans in a week. The young woman already has been allotted a play for next season. It will be a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers." It was rumored at one time that both Miss Annie Russell and Miss Julia Marlowe desired a play based on the novel.

An Impersonator of Aristocrats.

Lawrence D'Orsay, who plays the rôle of the royal bluffer, Louis of Arcacia, in "A Royal Family," with such effective poise, is not the newcomer to the American stage that many believe him to be. He has visited this country twice previously. The first time, in 1884, he came in support of Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart," and his last tour was made six years ago in "An Artist's Model." For years, both in light opera and in farce and comedy, he has been impersonating aristocrats. In stage parlance his line is that of "heavy swells." He was brought from England to play the rôle of King Louis, though he did not play it in the original London production.

"But I never saw the piece in England," he explains, "so the conception I have of my rôle is at least my own, whether it is good or bad. I have played at various times characters representing every shade of the British aristocracy, but never before have I played a king. I have always been cast for parts requiring dignity. The rôle of King Louis is most difficult in that requirement, for the entire court takes its cue from him, and if he clowns the part the least bit the whole performance will be out of key. I am told that my natural bearing adapts itself to the rôle—not that I mean I personally look or act like a king, but simply that the rôle is that of a gentleman before it is that of a king. I have always believed that the rôle of a gentleman on the stage should be acted by one who is in reality a gentleman.

"I never served in the army, though I put in five years in the National Guard. I was originally intended for the law and my family was quite horrified when I determined to go upon the stage. Twenty years ago going upon the stage was a more serious matter than now."

Fitch's Advice to New Playwrights.

Having written plays himself, Clyde Fitch is now generous enough to give advice to those who believe they can write them.

"A man should not leave his home in some comfortable, remote corner and come to New York to earn his living with his pen," he says. "There are too many here already who find it hard enough. But the man who has written a play must come to New York to sell it. It is a tremendous proposition to market a play. There are only a few managers, and they are shy about being seen. The foundling manuscript has to go through the hands of the professional reader at many theaters.

"A good plan to pursue is to get actors and actresses interested in your plays. They are sensitive to artistic results. But spare the other man. Don't bother people, don't bore them, and don't get discouraged and stop work. I think perhaps the best thing the writer with no experience can do with his play is to give it to an agent. The latter will return it quickly enough if it has not the right material in it, because he or she can't afford to waste time with poor plays."

Mr. Fitch was asked if he was given to dramatizing novels.

"I don't care much about dramatizing another man's ideas, though I have done it," he said. (Perhaps he was thinking of "Sapho.") "I prefer to write about my own people and describe my own scene. My plays usually grow from a germ. Before I sit down to write that germ has become the trunk of a tree, and while I write the branches grow out naturally."

Wayside Bits.

Duse and Zacconi are to tour together in "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Ruy Blas."

Julia Marlowe is the first of the stars to give up an intended London summer production. She will play "When Knighthood Was in Flower" until June 1 and then she will enjoy a summer of ease.

An estimate, declared to be conservative, places the fortunes of Maude Adams at $75,000. Ada Rehan at $50,000, Blanche Walsh at $50,000, Virginia Harned at $65,000, Camille D'Arville at $70,000, Edna Wallace Hopper at $35,000, and Maggie Cline at $45,000.

The making of stars is the occupation of the moment, and it is being carried to the usual extremes. Harry Woodruff is the latest actor named for undue exploitation. The declaration is that Augustus Thomas has consented to write a play for him.

Eventhart, the American hoop roller, who has created a sensation at London music halls, made his only American metropolitan appearance in Chicago last September. He was brought to the Masonic Temple Roof Theater by Manager Murdock, who is his discoverer. His cleverness was at once apparent, together with the novelty of his act, but he did not remain here long enough for the public to find him out.

Paul Potter never is heard of after his plays have been produced. After "Trilby" was staged and after "The Conquerors" was presented he hastened away to Europe. Now after "Under Two Flags" has settled for a routine run he has sailed away again. It is said he is in London trying to arrange for an opening for the play next year, but that he soon will be hidden away in France.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," for all the length of its career, never has been played far south of Mason and Dixon's line. What is more, it probably never will be shown in that portion of the United States, though a report a few days ago said that William A. Brady would venture southward with his revived production of the old play. How delicate the topic still is can be judged from the hasty action of the manager in sending out a formal denial of the rumor. "The report," he said, "is absurd."

SHIP'S SILVER SERVICE HERE.

Gift of People to the War Craft Illinois Arrives in Chicago from the Makers.

The silver service which citizens of the State will present to the battleship Illinois arrived in Chicago yesterday and was formally accepted by the committee.

William Penn Nixon will leave for Washington today to arrange with President McKinley for the ceremony of turning over the service to the officers of the ship. The date of launching the Illinois, which is now on the docks at Old Point Comfort, Va., has not been formally announced.

The silver service is said to be the richest that has yet been purchased for any of the government's war vessels. Almost $6,000 was raised among citizens of Illinois, and for this amount has been bought a service of ten massive pieces. Most striking among these is the punch bowl, which has a diameter of twenty-two inches and a depth of seventeen and one-fourth inches, with a capacity of twelve gallons. One side bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO THE U. S. BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS BY CITIZENS OF THE STATE IN HONOR OF WHICH THE SHIP WAS NAMED.

On the other side is a plate with the word

ILLINOIS.

Other pieces in the set are a smaller punch bowl, diameter fourteen inches, and capacity four gallons; two ladles, one large and two small cake dishes, two candelabra, and one tray.

Plans for the presentation of a silver service to the battleship were formed more than two years ago, when work on the vessel was begun. G. E. Adams was President of the local association, John R. Walsh was treasurer, and Thomas C. MacMillan, secretary.

The Committee on Design consisted of H. N. Higinbotham, John R. Tanner, Franklin MacVeagh, John R. Walsh, C. L. Hutchinson, Frank O. Lowden, William Penn Nixon, E. G. Keith, and J. W. Bunn.

CLUB TALKS OF CONFEDERATION

Chicago Woman's Organization Prepares to Urge Unity of Influence in Favoring Changes.

The Chicago Woman's club is advocating a confederation of the various women's clubs, charitable and educational societies, and social settlements. The object urged is to secure coöperation in movements to extend playgrounds for school children and to utilize school buildings for concerts, lectures, and social gatherings.

A meeting of the club will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Fine Arts Building to discuss the proposition. Professor S. V. Tsanoff will tell of his experiences in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities where he has been identified with the work.

Real diamonds are easy to pay for at Loftis Bros., 103 State street.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Chicago Orchestra.

The program arranged by Mr. Thomas for the concert this week by the Chicago Orchestra proved yesterday afternoon to be one of the most thoroughly enjoyable the season has offered. The Auditorium contained an audience larger than usually is present at the Friday public rehearsal, and every selection was received with even more than customarily hearty applause.

A novelty headed the program. It was D'Indy's orchestral trilogy, founded on Schiller's "Wallenstein," and separately and collectively its three movements at once interested and delighted by the fine musical skill and the beautiful tonal coloring that characterize them throughout. The gifted Frenchman is essentially a modern, but he has not gone so far in his development that he has lost all sense of the beautiful—the beautiful as understood and admired by the average music-loving mortal. He does not write ugly, cacophonous phrases and declare they seem beautiful and euphonious to him, and that it is only the fault-finder's ignorance that prevents the latter from hearing and enjoying as he does. He still retains the power to appreciate a noble, fluent melody, and, what is subject for still heartier congratulation, he is able to write not only one but many such melodies. It is this quality of fine melodiousness that gives his "Wallenstein" Trilogy its highest and rarest worth—the masterly skill with which the colors of the orchestral palette are blended and applied makes the score one of exceptional attractiveness, but in the possession of this skill D'Indy stands not alone.

There are several of the present day composers who are masters in instrumentating, but there are few who can write a melody as pure, as haunting, and as exquisitely beautiful as is the "love theme" in the "Max and Thekla" section of this trilogy. This part of the work, in its entirety, is of remarkable beauty, and if it does not become a prime favorite with the patrons of the concerts then the reason will be found only in the fact that they are given few opportunities of hearing it.

Mr. Thomas and his men read the new work with the most careful attention to its every detail and with an enthusiasm and evident interest that made the revealment of its beauty and worth complete.

The other orchestral number contained in the first half of the program was Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel"—the most brilliantly successful and perfect piece of clever technical writing for orchestra the last quarter of a century has produced. Richard Strauss may be an extremist—he unquestionably is, and he frequently writes uglinesses that seem to lie outside the pale of music's broadest realm—but to have put on paper such a consummate expression in tones of unbounded, elemental roguery and mischief as he has in his "Till Eulenspiegel" is to prove oneself nothing less than a genius of the first order. The performance the difficult work received yesterday was truly virtuoso-like—one in every way worthy of it.

The soloist of the afternoon was Charles W. Clark, who sang the scena and aria "I Fain Would Hide," from "Euryanthe," and Wotan's music from the final scenes in "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre." The Weber aria is one of much beauty, musically attractive, and grateful for the singer. Mr. Clark was in good voice yesterday, and his singing, particularly in the "Walküre" music, showed more of passion and dramatic intensity than has ever before been found in his work.

In addition to the two Wagner selections mentioned the orchestra gave the Death March and the closing scene from "Götterdämmerung." The usual concert will take place tonight at 8:15 o'clock.

Hoffmann's Recital.

Josef Hofmann's program for his piano recital tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Studebaker contains Beethoven's Sonata Appassionata, Schumann's Symphonic Studies, Grieg's Ballade, an Etude by Scriabine, the Wagner-Lisst Tannhäuser Overture, the Duetto, Spring Song, and Spinning Song by Mendlessohn, and a Chopin group.

Second Foreign Offer.

Miss Anna Held's manager made the statement yesterday that Director Samuels of the Theater Variétiés of Paris had offered the actress the privilege of a summer engagement. The offer, according to the explanation, was refused, as it did not seem advisable to take an English-speaking company to Paris and as the London engagement was considered sufficient a venture for one summer.

May Yohe to Appear Here.

Contracts were made yesterday for the appearance of May Yohe (Lady Francis Hope) at the Chicago Opera-House the latter part of this month.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Several Engagements Announced, Miss Mervyn Winston to Mr. Dwight Lawrence, Miss Crutcher to Mr. Noyes.

With the approach of the Easter weddings there is much conjecture over the new engagements, and tomorrow's announcements will be interesting enough to atone for any dearth of engagements during the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seymour Winston of 576 North State street will announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mervyn Winston, to Mr. Dwight Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. J. McRoberts of 377 Superior street, will announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Ella Keats Crutcher, to Mr. Ernest High Noyes, and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pefle of 550 North State street will announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Pence, to Mr. James D. Lynch of 44 Burton place.

Two engagements were announced yesterday on the South Side, one that of Miss Margaret Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Robinson of the Lakota, to Mr. Arthur McEwen, and the other that of Miss Narcissa Niblack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Niblack of 123 Forty-seventh street, to Mr. James Thorne.

Mr. Ernest Walker of 100 Lincoln Park boulevard will sail for England on April 18 to be present at the wedding of his sister, Miss Amy Walker, and Mr. Malcolm Moncreiffe, which will take place in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, on April 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Miss Helen Jones of this city and Miss Montgomery, a niece of Mr. Moncreiffe, will be the bridemaids. Mr. and Mrs. Moncreiffe will return to this country in June and go directly to their ranch in Wyoming.

The first event of the season at the Saddle and Cycle club will be a tea this afternoon for members of the riding class. After the return to town Mr. Clive Runnells will give a dinner for the entire party.

The patronesses of the Joseph Hofmann recital tomorrow afternoon at the Studebaker include Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mrs. Hugh Birch, Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, and Mrs. Frank S. Gorton.

The annual banquet of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of the University of Chicago was given last evening at the Windermere Hotel. Professor Francis W. Shepardson was the toastmaster, and Professor R. D. Salisbury, Professor J. H. Tist, and Mr. Charles Lendin responded.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlen Lafayette Bailey of Oak Park gave a dinner last evening for their niece, Miss Jessie May Wilson, and the Rev. Howard C. Barnes, whose wedding will take place on April 16.

Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor gave a theater and supper party last evening.

The Woman's guild of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-sixth street and Ellis avenue, will give an Easter sale of cakes and utility articles for the benefit of the Methodist Old People's Home in the church parlors this afternoon from 2 till 6 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Potter have returned from California and will stay at the Virginia until they open their house at Lake Geneva.

Miss Hazel Martyn and Miss Ethel Hooper will return today from a short visit to Kenosha.

Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons of 161 Ashland boulevard and Mrs. Thomas Kane returned yesterday from Hot Springs, Ark.

EASTER IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Elaborate Musical Program Is Arranged by the Rev. Father G. D. Heldmann.

An elaborate musical program for Easter has been arranged by the Rev. Father G. D. Heldmann for St. Paul's Catholic Church, Hoyne avenue and West Twenty-second place. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a. m. One hundred picked voices, mixed choir, will be under the leadership of Professor Otto Singinberger. There will be a sanctuary choir of fifty boys. Both choirs will be assisted by the grand organ and an orchestra of twenty-one men, all members of the Thomas Orchestra.

The Rev. G. D. Heldmann, rector, will be celebrant at the high mass, and the Rev. P. Nicholas of St. Joseph's College, Indiana, will preach. The program follows:

1. "Vidi Aquan," plain chant ..... Boys Choir
2. "Christ Is Risen," anthem ..... Boys Choir
3. Mass in C ..... M. Brosig
soloist, choir, and orchestra.
4. "Victimae Paschali Laudes," plain chant ..... Boys Choir
5. Tema Tremuit ..... C. Greith
full choir, and orchestra.
6. Hallelujah ..... Handel
Chorus and orchestra.

In the evening will be solemn vespers by the boys' choir. The crosses on the two towers of St. Paul's Church will be illuminated.

Catarrh of nose or throat immediately relieved and ultimately cured by use of "Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend).

Short Story of the Day.

The Parish House Wraith.

By Elia W. Peattie.

[Copyright, 1901.]

MARY CONNOVER said it was a warning—and even those who could see no utility in a warning were inclined to agree with her.

It happened this way (and it is certainly a curious story!): Barbara Wilding, who lives next door but one to me, is a young pedagogue, and of firm yet inquiring turn of mind. Barbara has often said to me:

"Nothing amuses me so much as the limitations of our knowledge. We believe in the existence of this or that thing because some one of our senses perceive it. We smell it, for example. But heed we plume ourselves on any data so acquired when we do not even understand the sense of smell? We have not analyzed it, nor made it the subject of inquiry in our laboratories; nor given it our scientific attention. We place a blue bell in its botanical family, but the wisest of us has not the first notion of how the seed of the blue bell comes to tell a different tale from the seed of the convolvulus. We are hemmed in, sustained by, fed on, mysteries. The tongue with which I articulate, the eye with which I behold you, the sense of friendliness existing between you and me at this moment are so mysterious that it is a wonder we keep our reason as we contemplate them. This being so, I am always marveling at the arrogant stupidity of those who accept these mysteries as facts, and regard as lunatics all who accept spiritual mysteries. It is no more astonishing to me that the dead may return than that the living may die, or that the living live."

"But you have never beheld any demonstration which led you to believe that the dead return?"

(God knows I have my reasons for wondering—and hoping, hoping!)

Barbara has always shook her head solemnly.

"I've been to séances. They were lugubrious and creepy fakes. I have conversed with mediums at an extortionate price. They were commercial humbugs. I once visited a voodoo. She was diverting, but worse than childish. I have called aloud, after prayer, fasting, and purification, upon my own dear dead to return to me, in pity for my loneliness and my bewilderment; but they never came. Their graves remain sealed. The future is a book, the leaves of which the fates turn cautiously. So I've given it up. I accept life—with its limitations. Presently, of course, I shall have an opportunity to accept death. And I am wondering if that will have its limitations, too."

Then she would glide quite naturally into gossip heard at her last dinner party, or pleasing babble about her new tailor-made frock, and we would both feel better.

One evening she and I went to a house in the immediate neighborhood to pay a visit. There were five women of us together during the evening, and we talked about the last new novel, and how you could utilize Japanese gift cloths for modern dress fronts, and about aspic of tomato as a substitute for salad, and were quite comfortable and commonplace. Our minds were on a low and convenient plane. Our spiritual sense was laid by for the time being. We were mundane to heaviness, but in a cheerful and sociable frame of mind when we said good night to our friends and started homeward.

On our way to our own street it was necessary for us to pass an imposing edifice, the parochial house of the priests associated with a hospitable looking church across the street. The front doors of this edifice were rather formidable and repelling because of their massiveness, and I had often noticed that visitors to the house preferred to use a side door which opened upon a sort of court and was communicated with by a short cul de sac opening upon a little curved street which served as a comunication between two avenues. Our steps took us along this curved thoroughfare.

As we approached the cul de sac opening from this a woman came rushing towards us and fairly threw herself into our arms.

"Come, come!" she gasped. "Please come."

We half supported her and hastened in the direction indicated, imagining that some one had been hurt. But in a few seconds more she attempted to explain her alarm.

"There's a woman there," she whispered, "before the priest's house who won't let me by. She won't speak, and she's all in white."

It was winter at its dirtiest, most muggy, and miserable stage, and white attire did not seem appropriate.

Barbara Wilding had not taught school for fifteen years for nothing. She did not mean to be trifled with by a masquerading boy or taken in by a demented woman. She marched along vigorously, and I could hear the clang of her heavy walking boots resounding upon the stone pavement like a challenge.

We three turned into the cul de sac. There, as the woman had said, stood a figure in white, the drapery of the head covering so disposed that it concealed her face.

"My gracious!" said Barbara, contemptuously. "What nonsense!" She marched forward like a grenadier, I and the other woman loitering behind.

As Barbara approached the woman in white, the figure raised a tragic arm and motioned her away.

"Stuff and nonsense!" cried Barbara. "What do you mean by that? We wish to visit the priest who lives here. Get out of the way."

The figure was immovable.

"Uncover your face," demanded Barbara. "No one has any business to go about with a covered face."

That commanding arm still forbade us to go further.

"What are you doing here, anyway?" cried Barbara, exasperated. "If you've any objection to having us go up those steps, say what it is?"

There was no answer.

"Why don't you answer me when I speak?" demanded Barbara, in her most terrible schoolma'am voice. "There's neither sense nor politeness in acting the way you do."

The arm gave its solemn mandatory motion once again, and as the draperies brushed against Barbara I saw her shrink and shudder.

"The woman's a lunatic," she said, haughtily turning to us. "We'd best let her have her way. We can get into the house by the other door."

We went around the front way, Barbara breathing audible indignation, I silent and none too well pleased, the woman under our would-be protection shivering and clinging to us. The front of the ugly, pretentious dwelling was dark and forbidding.

"It looks as if no one were up to receive you," I said. "Could you not delay your visit till morning?"

I had a secret desire for morning myself, and thought what a fine sight a brisk city street was by daylight. But the woman moaned out that she had great need to go that night. So we made our way on. We mounted the steps together, but just as we approached the top, there expanded from the darkness before our eyes that same white figure with its repellant gesture. I stood utterly astounded, disbelieving, yet unable to deny its presence. The stranger woman sank unconscious upon the steps. Barbara marched forward like one who forces a breach in a barricade.

"Get out of my way," I heard her say, and her voice was like a man's, guttural and full of anger. "I mean to pass. Lunatic or ghost or devil, you shan't stop me!"

She went on. I had a feeling as if two fearful powers were opposing each other. If I had seen a battle front, and heard the first command to fire, and beheld the initiatory belching of death-dealing flame, I think the shock to my nerves could not have been worse. I do not know what happened, exactly; but I saw Barbara, white and furious, impotent and raging, forced back before the figure which advanced upon her. I could not see that she had touched her. I know Barbara went backward down those steps, past me and the unconscious woman, and that I followed, dragging the body of the woman with me. I wanted to shriek out for help, but no sound would come from my throat; I heard that guttural raging from Barbara; and, at last, a sort of wild, furious weeping. At the foot of the stairs the white creature ceased to exist. She became absorbed by the darkness. She went out of existence. But Barbara was conquered. She did not speak to me. She was weeping and fuming with a terrible and inarticulate rage.

I stooped over the swooning woman I had dragged to the foot of the stairs.

"I recognize her," I said. "She is a servant in a house three doors beyond me. Help me carry her, Barbara."

She commanded herself and did as she was bidden. We retraced our steps, going around the curved walk past the cul de sac, and glancing down its shadowy way I beheld the white figure there on guard. Barbara saw it, too, and for a second I thought she was about to renew her conflict.

"Come, Barbara," I whispered. "In mercy, come on."

We caried the woman, a dead weight, to the house where she lived, and rang the people up, and told them she had fainted on the street. They took her in, showing every indication of kindly anxiety, and we went away.

"You must not go home," I said. "Come, sleep with me."

We entered the darkened house and made our way to my room. I turned on the electricity, and flooded the comfortable, commonplace apartment with light.

"What do you make of it?" I asked. But Barbara only shook her head. A convulsion of nervousness seized her, and it was over an hour before she became calm enough for us to retire. I gave her a stimulating drink, wrapped her in warm night clothing, and kept my arms about her until she sank into a sodden sort of a slumber. As for me, I did not close my eyes once that whole night; but I realized that my nerves had not suffered as had Barbara's.

The next morning when we went down to breakfast, we found our serving maid in tears.

"Nora," I asked, anticipating some domestic insurrection, "what's the matter?"

"I'm sorra to be caught cryin', ma'am," she sobbed. "But Father McCarthy, who was the best frind I have in the worrld, died last night, very suddint. And it's lonesome I——"

"Nora! At what hour did he die?"

"Afther 11, ma'am. The others in the house had gone to bed whin they heard him callin', an' they wint, and he was in the death struggle."

I told her the story of the woman who would not let us pass, and she crossed herself many times.

"It was a warnin'," she repeated over and over between her sobs.

"But what good did a warning do?" inquired Barbara sternly. "It didn't save him nor help us. There wasn't any sense in it."

"Sinse?" retorted the maid, somewhat disrespectfully. "It isn't a question of sinse!"

"I should think not!" declared Barbara. But for all of her belligerency, I noticed that she could eat no breakfast and neither could I.

"What's the use of worrying?" I asked her. "If nothing in the world can be explained, why should one more unexplainable thing annoy you?"

She vouchsafed no answer, but Nora, serving us with the food we could not eat, kept murmuring:

"It was a warnin', shure enough, so it was."

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1901, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

DUKE PETER, who, through his marriage to Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, youngest daughter of the late Emperor of Russia, is about to become a brother-in-law of the Czar, is a descendant of Empress Josephine of France, and may therefore be said to have Creole blood in his veins. For his mother, who was born as Princess Eugénie Romanowski, is a granddaughter of Eugène de Beauharnais, son of Empress Josephine by her first marriage with the Vicomte Alexander de Beauharnais, who was guillotined as an aristocrat during the days of the terror at the time of the great revolution.

Emperor Napoleon became fond of his stepson, made him Viceroy of Italy, and married him to the daughter of the King of Bavaria, who conferred upon him the title of Duke of Leuchtenberg in Bavaria. His son, Maximilian, who had inherited much of his father's comeliness and charm, made his way to St. Petersburg, where he won the heart and the hand of Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Czar Nicholas I., who on the occasion of his marriage invested him with the predicate of "Imperial Highness" and with the title of Prince Romanowski, to be borne in addition to his title of Duke of Leuchtenberg. Several children were born to this union, which was not altogether a happy one.

The eldest of the sons, Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenberg, died in virtual exile at Paris after having eloped with the sister of the late General Annenkoff, whom he married after she had obtained a divorce from her husband, and by whom he has left several children, who bear the titles of Counts de Beauharnais. His brother, Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg, was married to the beautiful sister of the famous General Skobeleff, and has been a widower for the last three years. George, the third brother, is married to a daughter of the reigning Prince of Montenegro, while of the sisters, one married Prince William of Baden, whose son is heir to the throne of that grand duchy, while the other is the wife of Duke Alexander of Oldenburg and mother of Duke Peter, who is about to marry the Czar's sister.

Duke Peter is a tall, fair-haired, and not particularly good looking man of about 32, who will eventually inherit all the enormous wealth of his parents, and who may possibly one day be called upon to ascend the German throne of his cousin, the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg. For the latter has a 4-year-old son, and should anything happen to this boy, Duke Alexander (that is to say the father of Peter) would become heir presumptive to the throne.

Duke Peter, like his father, is Russian by birth and by inclination. Indeed, this branch of the German reigning house of Oldenburg has been settled in Russia ever since Duke George of Oldenburg, great-grandfather of Prince Peter, married the sister of Emperor Alexander I. at the beginning of the last century.

The Grand Duchess Olga on the whole may be congratulated that her future husband belongs to the Muscovite rather than to the German branch of the Oldenburg family. For whereas her fiancé's father, Duke Alexander, is celebrated as a man of much character and intellect, the German Oldenburgs appear to have a screw lose in their upper story. Thus the late Grand Duke made no secret of his sympathy with the Socialist cause, and was a subscriber to all Socialist publications. His son, the present Grand Duke, when his subjects the other day declined to increase his civil list, coolly closed his court, dismissed most of his court officials, and took up his residence abroad, declaring that he was suffering from "overwork" and needed a rest, while Duke Elimer (now dead) insisted on abandoning his rank and his prerogatives in order to earn his living in Austria as a playwright.

The Grand Duchess Olga is not pretty, but has a pleasant face with the somewhat thick features that distinguished her elder sister Xenia. She seems at length to have outgrown the delicacy of her childhood and looks so healthy and happy now that it is difficult to believe that she was in times gone by a source of such anxiety to her parents. As a little girl she was with the latter at the time of the terrible railroad accident at Borki, when the imperial train was hurled down a steep embankment and many of the imperial attendants killed, while others were shockingly mangled.

The little Grand Duchess Olga was found some time after the accident clasped tightly in the arms of her nurse, who had been instantly killed through having her head crushed. The only physical injury that the child sustained was that the prongs of a fork had buried themselves deep into her arm, the imperial party having been at table when the accident took place. But the child seemed to have experienced a terrible shock to her nervous system. For several years her growth was retarded and seemed, one might almost say, to remain stationary, and the greatest specialists from Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, the celebrated Dr. Charchot in particular, were summoned to St. Petersburg to decide what was to be done.

Since her father's death and her elder sister's marriage she has been her mother's constant companion and associate, and there is no doubt that the widowed Czarina will feel cruelly the parting from her when the marriage takes place.

Just before the arrival of the hoped for heir to the Italian throne Queen Helen will move from her present quarters in the Quirinal Palace to another suite of apartments in a different portion of the palace, more cool, more shady, and, above all, more quiet. The apartments in question are being decorated with light and fresh colors, while the day and night nurseries are models of comfort.

Will King Edward submit to being kissed by the Bishops at his coronation? Tradition and custom, which together constitute unwritten law, require that as soon as the King has been crowned he should, while seated on the throne of King Edward the Confessor with a crown on his head, receive the homage of the prelates and peers present, commencing with the Bishops. This homage is performed by the peer in question first of all touching the King's crown with his hand, then kissing his cheek, and then repeating while kneeling before him an ancient formula expressive of allegiance.

The kissing and the touching of the crown have on the occasion of the coronation of the last three or four English sovereigns been modified in so far that they were restricted to the premier peer of each grade of the peerage, that is to say, the premier Duke, the premier Marquis, the premier Earl, and the premier Baron. But the Archbishops and Bishops have always resisted this attempt to deprive them of the full measure of their osculatory rights and have each insisted on kissing the sovereign.

Burly old King William IV., with all a sailor's distaste for such form of salutation from men, swore with many blood curdling and picturesque oaths that he would be "eternally damned to ——" before he would allow himself "to be kissed by a lot of blankety-blank Bishops." But in the end he was obliged to yield to the inevitable, and it is probable that King Edward will in his turn be compelled to undergo the same form of salutation on the part of every one of the right reverend prelates who occupy seats in the House of Lords.

In reply to a query from a reader I would say that the quaint custom of "pricking the Sheriffs," that is, the pricking by the sovereign with a gold bodkin a hole against each name on the roll of parchment on which are inscribed the names of those called upon to serve as Sheriff of their county for the ensuing year, dates from times when English rulers were unable to write.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This dress is of sapphire-colored satin cashmere, with yoke and waistband of velvet to

SATIN CASHMERE DRESS.

match. The corsage and skirt are trimmed with Irish guipure and indentations edged with black velvet.—New York Herald.

To Build North Side Music Hall.

The Bush Temple of Music company, with a capital of $300,000, was incorporated at Springfield yesterday. Its object is to construct a music hall at Chicago avenue and Clark street, and to carry out the other plans made by the late William H. Bush.